THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 171

ATLANTIC EDITION • •

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BERLIN HEARS FIELD THEORY OF EINSTEIN

Space Has Swallowed Time, Noted Professor Tells Berlin Convention

ENGINEERS ADVISE ELECTRIC COOKING

Housewives Ask Utility Concerns to Write Simpler Literature

This is the second of 10 articles appearing in consecutive issues, reporting the World Power Conference.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Second World Power Conference commenced its work the afternoon of the opening day with three committee meetings. These dealt with the use of electricity in homes and farms, production and sale of solid fuels such as coal and problems relating to water rights.

Sir Archibald Page, chief engineer and manager of the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain, presided at the meeting dealing with the electrification of homes and farms. Considerable attention is being attached everywhere to promoting electric cooking in homes, it became apparent from the discussion.

The cooking curve in Germany is considerably more advantageous than originally expected, investigations have proved. In countless instances the principal cooking takes place between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., precisely at the time when there is a slump in the consumption of electric power.

Cooking by Electricity

One speaker drew special attention to the necessity of distinguishing between cooking and eating time. Harry Cromwell, chief engineer of the Manchester Corporation's Electricity Department, England, believed the difference between the full day load and the peak load of 15 per cent existing between 3 and 5 in the afternoon in Manchester could be eliminated by introducing electric cooking.

The director of a large power plant in Silesia explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that if 10,000,000 or 14,000,000 German households consumed 2000 kilowatt hours annually each for cooking and heating this would increase the consumption of power from public supply plants in Germany by 20,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with the present annual consumption of 15,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. His plant sells cooking current for 10 pfennigs per kilowatt hour with much success.

On one big farm estate as much power is consumed for cooking and

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Co-operative Colony Found on Ozark Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ark.—Nestling away on the rough and rugged hills of the Ozarks of northwestern Arkansas is an unusual coöperative colony, established six years ago by Walter R. Eaton, retired oil man, as a haven of rest and recreation for those who like to divide their summers between play and work, paying for their vacations as they go.

The experiment began with only a few acres of hilltops covered with rocks and underbrush; today, the colony sprawls over several miles of hills and valleys, improved with more than 40 cottages, an open-air theater and playgrounds, and beautified by lakes and winding drives, altogether representing an investment estimated at $250,000.

Having developed a successful coöperatively owned and managed vineyard covering 100 acres, with as many owners in the cities and towns fringing the Ozarks, Mr. Eaton took the native Ozark workers in hand and taught them to make rustic hickory furniture. The success of his Ozark Colony Grape Club has encouraged Mr. Eaton to plan for a coöperative poultry club, whose members, like the grape-growers, will be able to earn enough to pay for their vacations but no more.

Mr. Eaton does not plan to make more money from the vineyards, the furniture making, or the poultry-growing project than is necessary for the expenses of keeping up the colony. His aim is to make just enough to enable the members to spend pleasant summers, although some may be allowed to come there and remain when they are ready to retire.

In the colony all is not work. In fact, Mr. Eaton gives more attention to the cultural and recreational phases of community life than to money-making. Every season there is an exhibit of work by Ozark artists. Music schools are conducted in the villas on the hills, which students from neighboring states attend. At frequent intervals plays and pageants are presented portraying the life of a romantic tribe once making its home in the hills.

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G. B. S. and T. E. Shaw Ride on Motorcycle

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

G. BERNARD SHAW has been revealed here in the unfamiliar role of pillion-rider, crouched behind the figure of Col. T. E. Lawrence, author and of Arab fame, on his fiery motorcycle.

Colonel Lawrence, whose most recent pseudonym is "T. E. Shaw," is a keen motorcyclist and has done a considerable amount of test-riding for a British firm.

"I gathered from Bernard Shaw," wrote an acquaintance of the great dramatist in the Daily Mail, "that Lawrence had actually taken him as a passenger on his machine."

37 Out of 100 Ford Families Save Money

19 Come Out Even, 44 in Debt on $1711.87 Income of $7-a-Day Worker

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Department of Labor has told Henry Ford what the $7-a-day Ford worker and his family do with their money.

The information has been forwarded to the International Labor Office at Geneva as a basis for comparative studies in 171 European nations, upon which Ford minimum wages will be established abroad, to the end that minimum standards of living and comfort in Detroit will be common to Ford workers from Berlin to Constantinople.

The first practical effort to set up equivalent real wages for America and Europe as compiled for the Ford Motor Company by officials of the bureau of labor statistics, gives a graphic picture of the widespread possession of radios, vacuum cleaners, automobiles, washing machines and sewing machines even among the lowest-paid Ford workers, to whom the present survey is rigidly restricted.

Installment purchases of one sort or another are shown to be well-nigh universal and 47 out of a total of the 100 selected families own automobiles. Only 37 of the 100 families were able to show any surplus at the end of the year out of their average income of $1711.87.

The 100 Ford families canvassed were restricted to those who had at least two, but not more than three children; had no other dependents living with them; were dependent on the Ford wages for support, and to those families in which the husband received the minimum $7 wage for at least 225 days during 1929. The purpose of the survey was to supply Mr. Ford with information as to the minimum wage rates which he must pay abroad to give the same general standard of living as in Detroit.

Foreign Cities to Be Canvassed

Under funds advanced by Edward A. Filene, Boston, comparative studies will be made for 17 cities abroad by the International Labor Office. These cities are: Manchester, London, Cork, Paris, Marseilles, Berlin, Frankfort, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Helsingfors, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Trieste, Genoa, Barcelona, Warsaw and Constantinople. Opposition from some European capitalists has been voiced to these comparative surveys, which may hinder the International Labor Office in continuing the study now formally published in the United States monthly labor review for Detroit.

Between the lines of the 54 pages of text and tables dealing with the budgets of the 100 workingmen's families is a graphic picture of what Henry Ford has brought to even the lowest paid of his workers, and similarly of conditions among unskilled

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

MARKET RALLIES ON SUPPORT AND DECLINE HALTED

Flood of Selling Finds Buying Orders and Pivotal Shares Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The drastic decline in stock prices was checked by large-scale supporting orders, although an enormous volume of selling was dropped upon the market in the early transactions, evidently representing the liquidation of impaired marginal accounts.

Pivotal shares generally worked higher after the first 10 minutes of trading, but gains were moderate and maintained with difficulty, as many traders welcomed each advance as an opportunity to lighten holdings at diminished losses. Trading was in enormous volume, the ticker quotations falling nearly an hour behind floor transactions.

The market was helped by a firmer tone in the cotton and grain markets during the early hours of the day, but further price cutting in copper, announced during the early afternoon, provided another unfavorable factor. Some custom smelters were said to be quoting domestic copper at 11¾ cents a pound, the lowest price since the start of the World War.

Signs of banking support which the market awaited were detected in the initial transactions, as United States Steel common opened with a block of 4500 shares at $158.25, up 25 cents, and then extended its gain to 50 cents.

Commission houses generally advised their customers to stand aside until the situation is clarified. There was a tendency to look for a sharp rally within a day or two, with the passing of the selling climax, but there was no confidence that the rally would hold, unless bolstered by some unexpectedly good news from business quarters.

The support for U. S. Steel spread to other pivotal shares by the end of the first half hour of trading, and rallying tendencies became pronounced as bears covered short commitments. A steadier tone in the grain markets was a helpful factor.

American Telephone, after declining $2.75 to $206.75, moved up above $208. Standard of New Jersey soon recovered $1 of its $1.75 loss. Among the high-priced and erratic issues, Eastman Kodak and Auburn Auto dropped $5 and more and Loew's $4.75.

Speculative sentiment in Wall Street remained confused and nervous. Brokers reported that there was considerable buying on scale down by individual investors and investment trusts, but on the other hand, some investment trusts were said to be still liquidating their speculative holdings.

It was stated in banking circles that much liquidation of holdings impaired last autumn that should have been completed months ago, had been hanging over the market, and only now was being disposed of. Some interior banks, it was pointed out, have been loaded up with loans against stock collateral which they have been carrying for their customers in the hope of much higher price levels.

The consolidated condition statement of weekly reporting federal reserve member banks tended to bear out this theory, showing that bank loans on securities decreased last week only $41,000,888, compared to a drop in brokers' loans of $103,000,000. Furthermore, bank loans on securities are still $1,355,000,000 above last year at this time, while brokers' loans are approximately $1,200,000,000 below the level of a year ago.

Curb stocks rallied with the big board during the early afternoon. Electric Bond & Share, which had been as low as $77.25, crossed $82 compared with yesterday's closing price of $78.12. Cities Service advanced $2 from its forenoon low, showing a small net gain. Most of the active utility shares were able to eliminate their earlier losses and a considerable number rose above the Monday close.

India's Cloth 'Famine' Points to Draw in Gandhi Campaign

Damping Down of Civil Resistance Movement Reported —Viceroy Stands Firm Against Further Compromises on Disorder

By A. J. FRASER BLAIR

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS—A damping down of revolutionary temper is visible in the highest quarters. Mahatma Gandhi, who seems to be perfectly happy in prison, has been handing his views to newspaper reporters in accordance with his custom, and in one case has given an interview which signifies a big climb-down from his previous position.

True, the demands he puts forward still have no chance of being more than looked at by the Government, but he has at least reduced the number of his demands from 11 to 5. This is a sure indication that the vigorous measures now being taken to counter his movement and perhaps imprison his backers wholesale are producing their effect.

The Mahatma admits, in fact, that he sees no successful outcome for the campaign to which his followers are committed and is willing to call off the fight and call it a draw. Anything may happen in India, of course, but I do not imagine the authorities will be weak enough to humor him at this time of day.

The general view is that Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, under the stress of an overwhelming desire to make a success of the round-table conference, has strained forbearance to the breaking point, and the result of this forbearance has been to give lawless elements a dangerous start in the race for supremacy.

It has been a costly experiment. Nor is the end yet. But Lord Irwin is not a weak man and has already made it plain that there is to be no further compromise. Gandhi's revised demands, therefore, are only important as evidence that leaders of revolt have themselves had enough.

How far the boycott of foreign cloth has gone is indicated in a somewhat dramatic manner by the fact the supply of "khaddar"—that is cloth woven by hand by followers of Gandhi's school—is giving out. Under the stimulus of the boycott agitation thousands of Indians burned their English dhoties and chuddars (loin and shoulder cloths) and wrapped themselves in coarse homespun products of the handloom.

The result of this is what was predicted when the boycott slogan was started. There isn't nearly enough "khaddar" to go round. In despera-

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COMPSTON LEADS IN BRITISH OPEN QUALIFYING PLAY

Has 141 Total—Diegel Heads Americans With 145—Jones Is 150

HOYLAKE, Eng. (AP)—With Archie Compston, British professional, leading the field and Leo Diegel heading the United States invasion, the second and last qualifying round of the British open golf championship seemed to present no great menace to the players from the United States. Diegel, with 75 June 17, had a 36-hole total of 145, and Compston 141.

Henry Cotton, Young British professional, scored 70 over the Wallasey course and went into second place with a total of 143.

MacDonald Smith, with a brilliant 71, was well to the front with 148 for the two days' play. Bobby Jones slipped back to 77 in the second round and stood at 150 with Horton Smith just behind at 151. F. C. Stevens Jr., Los Angeles amateur, with a 36-hole card of 157 was along the border line, but with an excellent chance to qualify.

Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion, had a total of 147 giving him the lead over the amateurs until George Von Elm, Detroit, scored a 76 for the same total of 147. Von Elm carried the biggest gallery of the day at the Royal Liverpool course, more than 1000 spectators watching the Detroiter's play. His second shot was trapped at the first hole and he started with a 5. He played par golf coming home except at the sixteenth where he had a poor drive. His concessions to par on the first nine were caused by bad putting. His card:

Out ..... 5 4 6 4 4 4 4 5 4—40
In ..... 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—36—76

Douglas Grant, Californian resident in London, scored 84 in the second round for a total of 160.

W. T. Twine, who had a 68 the first day, turned in a 76 for a total of 144.

A police sergeant with baton in hand led the mob which followed Bobby Jones over the Wallasey course. The Atlantan hit a perfect drive from the first tee, followed this up with an accurate second and was down in an easy 4.

Jones almost got a 3 at the second where a 30 foot putt stopped inches from the cup. At the third his second found a bunker at the left of the green.

He made a good recovery, but a nine-foot putt would not drop and he took a par 5. He just missed a 2 at the short fourth and took 3. He had a 4 at the fifth, when another putt ran around the cup. At the sixth he drove near the green, but was too strong with his approach and had a short chip left. He missed a three-foot putt and took 5.

His second shot was on a bank to the left of the seventh green and he failed to get on in his first attempt, he sent the next six feet from the cup and holed out for a 5. He was short with an approach putt at the eighth and took two from 20 feet for a 6. At this hole spectators walked across the edge of the green and Jones, about to putt, shouted, "Please do not walk across the green."

At the ninth he was in the rough on the left of the green and strong

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TRANSATLANTIC FLIERS ATTEMPT OVERLAND PRIZE

Brock, Schlee Off on Non-stop, Round Trip Florida-California Flight

ABILENE, Tex. (AP)—William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee passed over the Abilene airport at 11:10 a. m., making from 180 to 200 miles an hour.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Fla. (AP)—William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee took off at 5:04 a. m. (E. S. T.), June 17, for an attempted 24-hour, non-stop, round-trip airplane flight to San Diego, Calif.

Brock and Schlee are the fliers who took off from Harbor Grace, N. F., Aug. 27, 1927, and reached Tokyo Sept. 14, a distance of 12,295 miles.

DETROIT (AP)—Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, who took off June 17 from Jacksonville, Fla., on an attempted dawn-to-dawn flight to San Diego, Calif., and return, not only hope to set new speed records by crossing the continent twice in 24 hours but plan the most exhaustive tests yet made of two important flying accessories.

These are a new two-way radio set, believed to have, in proportion to its weight, the longest range of any set yet developed, and the gyroscopic "artificial horizon" instrument designed to help a pilot maintain his lateral position when flying "blind."

The instrument consists of a cylinder mounted on the plane's instrument board. A small gyroscope within the cylinder, revolving at from 17,000 to 20,000 revolutions a minute, remains upright and parallel to the real horizon throughout all the pitches and rolls of the airplane.

A model of an airplane is attached to the face of the instrument in front of the "artificial horizon" line drawn by the gyroscope. The model rolls and pitches at the same angles as does the airplane itself. By observing the position of the model with relation to the gyroscopic horizon the pilot knows the relation of his plane to the actual horizon.

Existing records for the distance are held by Lieut. James Doolittle and Maj. Theodore McAuley.

Endurance Fliers Still Up

CHICAGO (AP)—The City of Chicago, in which two brothers, John and Kenneth Hunter, are seeking a new refueling endurance flight record, at 12:40 p. m. June 17 had been aloft 140 hours. Sky Harbor Airport officials said the plane refueled six times in 24 hours.

NEW FINGER PRINT SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A conference of chiefs of police from all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations was held here June 16, and simultaneously particulars have appeared of a new system for classifying finger prints which claims to revolutionize this important method of criminal identification.

This system has been evolved in Scotland Yard, and is described in a volume about to be published. It enables identity to be established with such speed and certainty from single finger prints found at scenes of crime that it has rendered possible the preparation of reliable maps, showing the itinerary of individual housebreakers plotted out with no other material than the marks left by them at different localities.

This is done by new mechanical arrangements for detecting, measuring and cataloguing salient characteristics in the impressions found upon such substances as glass. The result has been to dispense with much laborious and hitherto not always fruitful searching for duplicates among tens of thousands of impressions of finger prints prescribed by the custodians of public security.

HOOVER 'VETOES' RUSSIA'S ORDER FOR WAR PLANES

Possible Use by Afghan and Indian Insurgents Seen at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A $2,000,000 contract for 20 twin-engine bombing planes that the Soviet Government placed with the Glenn L. Martin Company has been canceled at the instigation of the Administration, it is authoritatively learned.

Intimations as to possible explanations for the attitude taken by the Government on the matter dwelt on the unsettled conditions in India and particularly on the Afghanistan border, across the line from Russia, where British troops and aircraft have been engaged with native raiders and outlaws.

It was suggested that the Administration was actuated in its veto of the contract by a desire to keep the bombing ships from finding their way to the Afghan and Indian insurgents.

The veto, it is reliably learned, goes further than the cancellation of the order for airplanes, for the Martin Company had also signed a contract not only to build the ships but to train mechanics and engineers, erect a plant in Russia and operate it until such time as the Soviets were capable of doing so.

The contract was awarded the Martin Company following the recent visit of the Soviet Aviation Commission and the Russians paid a cash deposit in advance of the actual conclusion of the contract.

The contract, however, was subject to the approval of the Navy Department, due to the fact that the navy has 25 flying boats under construction by the Martin plant. The Navy Department, however, has declined to approve the contract. It is authoritatively known that the department made this decision upon written recommendations from the State Department to veto the agreement.

State Department officials declined to discuss the matter but said that it had long been a departmental policy to refuse shipments of arms and munitions to Russia, a country which was not recognized by the United States.

The State Department's veto, it is reliably learned, goes further than the Martin contract, and provides that there shall be no shipment of military equipment, including planes, to Russia "in view of certain recent developments."

It is also reliably learned that the State Department before acting on so important a matter did so only upon consultation with the White House.

13-Mile Tunnel for Boston Water 'Holed Through'

HOLDEN, Mass. (AP)—Two hundred and fifty feet beneath the wooded hills of Holden the roar of a blast reverberated through the rock-bound tunnel June 15, the final blast in the construction of the water tunnel from the Ware River to Wachusett Reservoir.

Drillers working on the last heading in the tunnel "holed through," and by a small hole in the solid rock saw the lights of the other side. The end of the four years' work, ripping and tearing through solid rock to form a 13-mile tunnel, was practically completed.

Just as if the engineers had been able to see clearly where they were going, the two ends of the tunnel met exactly. When the smoke and dust of the last charge cleared away, not a fraction of an inch deviation was apparent. This, despite the fact that one crew blasted its way westward for more than 4000 feet from shaft 1, while another crew blasted its way eastward an equal distance, both tearing out a 12ft. 9in. tube through the solid rock.

Greece-Turkey Naval Limitations Sought?

By The Associated Press

Athens, Greece

IT WAS reported in official circles June 17 that Greece and Turkey shortly will begin negotiations for a naval limitation pact on the basis of parity in their respective fleets.

Charlestown Celebrates Bunker Hill Day

Speeches, Games, Parade and Fireworks Listed on Program

The "Hub" of Greater Boston shifted to Bunker Hill today.

Rotating around the noted monument, that commemorates one of the crucial battles for Americal independence, a grand parade with approximately 7000 participants in line, took a sinuous course through the historic streets of Charlestown this afternoon, where an immense crowd of spectators doubly attracted by the June 17 observance of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the 1930 observance of the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts—reached record proportions.

The parade started at Elm and Bunker Hill Streets about 2:30 o'clock, with some 50 organizations in line, keeping step with the martial strains of 14 bands and several drum corps. It ended beyond the Training Field where Chief Marshal Samuel A. Swanson and staff occupied the reviewing stand. In its various "squads left" and "squads right" it passed on three sides of the monument.

The parade was the high point of a celebration which started last night with a municipal banquet in the State Armory on Bunker Hill Street and a big display of fireworks at the Sullivan Square Playground, Charlestown.

The features of the banquet, attended by representatives of municipal, state, army and navy official life, included the presence of Will Rogers. The main address was delivered by Prof. Parker Thomas Moon, head of international relations of Columbia university.

Mr. Rogers handled with his usual good humored nonchalance the time-honored sentiments connected with the day's celebration and burlesqued an old-time patriotic speech.

Professor Moon's address was a studious review of historic and patriotic significance of Bunker Hill, from which he drew lessons cautioning modern patriots against drawing unwise conclusions, or being drawn into nets of "jingoism."

"Bunker Hill stands today as a symbol of freedom," he declared. "Its defenders won more than their own freedom. Their achievement is our legacy. But many a legacy has been squandered by unworthy heirs. The legacy of freedom, also, can be lost. The perils for which we have to be on guard are not of the obvious kind. One is the external danger that war, breaking out in some remote region, possibly in Manchuria or in the Balkans, may spread until the conflagration engulfs us, as it did in 1917. So long as war exists in the world, it holds a menace for us, a menace which science and aviation can but increase, a menace which can be removed only in so far as we are able to make effective in practice the solemn pact which we have made with other nations against the institution of war."

Another observance quietly carried out was the annual visit of the members of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., to the monument at 5 o'clock last evening. The model of the original monument was decorated with a

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Egyptian Premier and Cabinet Resign Owing to Disagreement With King

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Mustapha Pasha Nahas, Prime Minister, tendered his own and his Cabinet's resignation on June 17 to King Fuad. His ministry was formed Jan. 1, 1930, after a Wafdist victory in the general elections a few days previous.

The resignation was understood to be due to conflict between the King and the Cabinet with regard to a proposed bill to safeguard the Constitution, providing severe penalties for violations. The Premier previously had stated that the Cabinet ministers were unable to carry out their duties and consequently their dignity would not permit them to remain in office.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The political situation has suddenly become acute over two bills that the Wafd Government wish to submit to Parliament as a protection to the Constitution, in order that there may not be a repetition of such dictatorship as that of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's in July, 1928, and Ahmed Ziwar Pasha, some years previously.

King Fuad has shown a disinclination to sign the bills for submission to Parliament and rumors are current that the Wafd Government may even resign rather than withdraw the measures. One of these details severe penalties for those infringing certain articles of the Constitution.

Such a measure, if it became law, would considerably diminish the King's power, and the present dispute between the King and the Wafd is serious. It was perhaps unwise of the Wafd to introduce the measures at this juncture when the country is suffering a grave slump in cotton and when various important reforms are urgently needed, since these measures are likely to involve the country once more in a fruitless political discussion over the question of legal rights.

The seriousness of the economic situation was outlined on June 16 in the Chamber of Deputies by Makram Ebeid, Minister of Finance, who said that the Government, as a result of the economic depression, felt compelled to try and protect the prices of cotton by continuing the policy of entering the market as a buyer, which is considered by many merchants and economists as extremely foolish, since the Government has already spent about £E12,000,000 from its reserve fund of £E40,000,000 buying cotton which it is unlikely to sell for some time and which is in the meanwhile a heavy expense and likely to involve the Government in big losses.

This emphasizes the need for stable government, which is not likely to follow the submission to the King of measures he has determined to oppose, despite the fact that he agreed that the Wafd Government should mention in the speech from the throne on Jan. 11 they intended to introduce some such enactments.

KENNETH WEEKS HONORED

PARIS (AP)—American and French comrades on June 16 honored Kenneth Weeks, one of the first to enlist in Paris for service in the World War and the first American writer killed in the great conflict. Ambassador Edge, Brigadier-General Harts, Captain George Steele and many others attended.

TARIFF MADE VOTE ISSUE; HOOVER SIGNS

Passing of Bill Arouses Action From Senate Opposition

MANUFACTURERS APPROVE MEASURE

Paris Sees Act as Briand Plan Impetus—Canadian Premier Objects

Promising to "take the issue to the country," Senate Democratic and insurgent leaders have opened expected attacks on the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, signed June 17 by President Hoover. Linked with the congressional protest are objections from economic and political interests in this country and foreign nations.

Contrasted with this attitude is the approval of the National Association of Manufacturers, officials of which hail the act as "a relief to business."

Objection is expressed in Chicago by George Young, formerly attaché of the British diplomatic service, who sees in the bill a danger to American trade in Europe.

Paris expresses its viewpoint with a warning that the act will serve as an impetus to the Briand plan for a federated Europe, while W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, expresses regret at the action of the United States in raising the duties against Canadian commodities.

Pat Harrison, Mississippi, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, led the Senate attack on the measure and Mr. Hoover's approval, while William E. Borah, Idaho, voiced the sentiment of the Republican insurgent group.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — With the same promptness with which President Hoover acted in signing the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, June 17, Democratic and insurgent leaders responded by proclaiming their intention of "taking the issue to the country."

Speaking for his party, Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, assailed the measure and the President's approval of it in a vigorously worded address on the Senate floor, while William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, voicing the viewpoint of the insurgent group, made known the latter's intention of challenging the Administration on the question.

"The President's statement will serve us abundantly as a text," Mr. Borah said. "We intend making fully known to the farmers of the middle West just what has been done to them by this Administration."

No Movement Planned

Asked if there was in contemplation an organized insurgent movement against the Administration, Mr. Borah replied that no such plans were in mind.

Republican leaders say they will meet the issue squarely, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, welcomed the tariff as an issue.

"We have never lost on it," he said. "The people have prospered under tariff protection."

The coalition received with elation news that the President's announcement that he would sign the tariff bill had been followed by another depression in the New York stock market and a sharp falling off of already low commodity and farm prices.

"This is the way business greets the President's declaration that he will adjust the inequities in this bill by the flexible tariff provision," Mr. Harrison told the Senate. "A flexible tariff provision which is essentially not one whit different than that which has been such a shining failure for eight years."

Mr. Harrison declared that despite previous assurances from the White House that the President "had an open mind" on the bill, the statement announcing he would sign it had been prepared "a day before it had been finally passed." The Mississippi Senator vigorously assailed the President's contention that the bill was for the benefit of agriculture and that 93 per cent of the increases aided that industry.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, interrupted on several occasions to defend the President's position.

To Use Act as Issue

From information obtained from other members of the insurgent group and Democratic leaders it is clear that the plan is to use the new Tariff Act as the core of their congressional campaign assaults on the Administration, coupling it up with the straitened economic conditions and charges of "failure" against the President.

Opposition claims that the stock market slump was related to the President's announcement that he would sign the tariff bill, were discounted by the White House. It was held there that the break in the market was merely a continuation of business liquidation which has been in process for several weeks and an indication that the "bottom has still to be reached."

That the tariff would be made a major partisan issue in this year's congressional elections was also characterized by the White House and Republican leaders as no new development. The Democrats and insurgents, it was said, have been hard at work for over a year making the tariff

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Does Farming Pay? Just Ask Denmark

★ ★ ★

Where Co-operation Keeps Most Men Employed

★ ★ ★

It Pays the Highest Wages in Europe

★ ★ ★

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—While the numbers of unemployed are on the increase in several countries, their numbers are steadily decreasing in Denmark, despite the fact that this country pays the highest wages in Europe. The number of unemployed men is now in the vicinity of 30,000—several thousand lower than at the same time last year and 30 per cent lower than two years ago at the same period.

Denmark is chiefly an agricultural country, with a large export trade in dairy products and meats. Although its industries and manufactories are still relatively unimportant they manage to supply a large share of the domestic needs of the country, even though practically all raw materials must be imported.

The thriving condition of agriculture—indicated by the fact that Denmark exports dairy products even so far away as the United States—is due to the land policy of the Government and the high degree of coöperation among farmers. Between 1900 and 1926 12,559 new farms were established with the financial assistance of the state. About 95 per cent of all farms are owned by the farmers themselves.

The many small farmers participate in the advantages of large-scale farming through coöperative associations, which assist not only in the production, distribution, and profitable sale of farm products, but provide for the common purchase of foodstuffs for live stock and of fertilizers. The dairy coöperatives include 90 per cent of the total dairy farms of the country.

The coöperatives also control foreign trade closely, while the Government also gives financial aid to exports under the terms of a new exchequer plan recently authorized.

Trunk of Redwood Antedating Pyramids Unearthed by California Bridge Crew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUREKA, Calif. — Five hundred years before Egypt's pyramids were built, a redwood seedling, of the family Sequoia sempervirens, mightiest of all trees, thrust its head above the mossy turf of Del Norte County, Calif.

Until nearly the dawn of the Christian era the tree flourished. Then, perhaps overcome by a gale, it was uprooted and crashed to the forest floor.

For more than 2500 years the fallen redwood has lain upon the ground, half buried and covered with moss and ferns. Upon it another redwood seedling grew, and its roots encompassed the original tree.

Of the second tree nothing remains but an 11-foot stump.

This page of history was revealed when a construction crew, clearing for approaches to a new bridge, came upon stumps of the two trees. Cutting through the fallen tree, the workmen found the wood to be in a perfect state of preservation.

YALE STUDENT WINS HIGHEST STUDY RECORD

Saunders MacLane Attains 389 Points Out of Possible 400

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The highest scholastic record in the 229 years of Yale University's history was made by a senior in the class which graduated June 17. He is Saunders MacLane of Norwalk, Conn., who attained a mark of 389 out of a possible 400 for the four years of his course.

Announcement of the record was made by Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university, at the combined graduation exercises of the college and the Sheffield scientific school in Woolsey Hall. Mr. MacLane received the Alpheus Henry Snow prize of $500 which is given to the senior in Yale College who, "through the combination of intellectual achievement, fine character, and personality, shall be adjudged by the faculty to have done the most for Yale by inspiring in his classmates an admiration and love for the best traditions of high scholarship." He prepared for Yale at the Utica Free Academy and the Leominster High School.

He was elected to Sigma XI and Phi Beta Kappa while a junior, and was president of the latter this year.

A total of 707 degrees was conferred by Dr. Angell at the graduation exercises this morning, these being distributed as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 332; Bachelor of Philosophy, 179; and Bachelor of Science, 196.

Other prize awards announced by Dr. Angell were as follows:

DeForest prize of $100—Herbert Gordon Dyke, Larchmont, N. Y.; Warren Memorial High Scholarship prize—Alfred Hayes Jr., Greenwich, Conn.; Russell Henry Chittenden prize of $100—Roger Hooker Newton, Plainville, Conn.; Edward O. Lanphier Memorial prize—Arthur Kyle Wing Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chester Harding Plimpton prize and medal—Samuel Plumer McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.

Tonight at the Pops

REQUEST PROGRAM (Repeated)

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"Rêve Angélique" ..... Rubinstein
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Waltz, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Largo ..... Handel
Overture Solennelle, "1812"..Tchaikovsky
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
"Bolero" ..... Ravel

No Better Scholar in History of Yale

Keystone

SAUNDERS MACLANE

Who Graduated From Yale With the Highest Scholastic Record in the History of the Institution.

British Felicitate Historical Society

An engrossed parchment conveying the congratulations and best wishes of the Natural History Society of Northumberland to the Boston Society of Natural History on the occasion of the American institution's one hundredth birthday has just been received by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, director of the Boston Society. The parchment is signed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, president of the Northumberland Society and an honorary member of the Boston Society, and by other officers of the British society.

The parchment will be framed and hung in the library of the society's museum. The parchment has the date line "Hancock Museum, Barras Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 3, 1930," and is as follows:

"The Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne desires to congratulate the Boston Society of Natural History on having reached its centenary and to express best wishes for the future success of the society and its museum."

G. R. STOBBS HONORED

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—George R. Stobbs (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has received notification of his appointment as one of the United States delegates to the congress of the Interparliamentary Union Conference, to be held in London, July 16 to 21. He will sail July 6 from Boston.

WHITE IS NAMED BY MAINE G. O. P. FOR SENATORSHIP

Nominee Defeats Former Governor Brewster by Big Majority

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Wallace H. White Jr., Representative in the National House for 13 years, is the Republican nominee for United States Senator to succeed Arthur R. Gould.

With all but 43 of the State's 632 precincts reported, the vote was: White, 46,184; former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, 39,935. White took the lead early in the June 16 primary election and increased it through the night. A total of 7061 votes was received by Dugald B. Dewar, who ran on a "wet" platform.

For the second time in two years former Governor Brewster stood defeated for the nomination. Two years ago, while Chief Executive of the State, he contested with Senator Frederick Hale for the latter's seat, and was defeated by 33,000 votes in a primary in which 128,000 Republicans went to the polls.

Nomination on the Republican ticket is tantamount to election in Maine and Representative White undoubtedly will succeed Senator Gould of Presque Isle, who is retiring. The possibility that reapportionment of the National House would see a discarding of the seat he occupied was a factor in White's candidacy.

In the only other state-wide contest Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, seeking renomination, swamped former Mayor John Wilson of Bangor, who had attacked the Chief Executive as a candidate of the "machine" and a "tool of the interests."

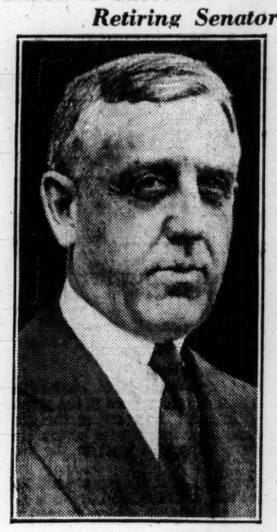
Gardiner polled 57,097 votes to Wilson's 38,121.

In the three-cornered Republican contest for the office to be vacated by White, Donald Partridge apparently received nomination, polling 6661 ballots against 5527 for State Senator Zelma M. Dwinal and 4431 for Frederick R. Bonney.

The only Democratic contest was for the Congressional nomination in the same district. Virtually complete returns gave Albert Beliveau 1651 votes and his opponent, Arthur R. Hersey, 622.

Edward C. Moran, Jr., and Frank H. Haskell were unopposed respectively for the party's gubernatorial and United States senatorial nominations.

Slated to Succeed Retiring Senator



Wide World

WALLACE H. WHITE JR.

Nulton Takes Over Boston Navy Yard

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews was June 16 relieved of his duties of Commandant of the First Naval District and the Boston Navy Yard when at 11 a. m. Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, former commander-in-chief of the battle fleet, officially assumed command with the saluting of 13 guns for each admiral and the reading of orders.

The new commandant of the First Naval District and the Boston Navy Yard was born in Winchester, Va. In 1885 he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and later, with the rank of vice-admrial, was assigned to the battle fleet. The entire United States fleet was in his command during the absence of the admiral at the naval conference in London.

The new aide to the Admiral will be Lieut.-Commander R. O. Davis, succeeding Commander P. K. Bobottom, who leaves to take charge of the Submarine Division No. 4 of the scouting fleet at the New London base.

YOUNGMAN TO GO TO UTAH MEETING

Gov. Frank G. Allen appointed Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman June 16 to represent him at the annual convention of Governors to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Lieut.-Gov. Youngman and Governors William Tudor Gardiner of Maine, John H Trumbull of Connecticut, and Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire will leave Boston on June 26 and will be joined by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt at New York where they will continue on together to Salt Lake City.

RAIL INQUIRY FAVORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, on June 16, accepted the Couzens resolution authorizing investigation by its Commerce Committee of railroad consolidations and their effect upon the public interest.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT REPORT IS DELAYED

Owing to the complication of investigating the administration of the Boston School Department, the committee of three appointed to study the subject with a view to improving the efficiency of the department has announced that it will not be able to make a report before September.

Matthew Sullivan, William D. Parkman Jr. and Fenton Whidden, who comprise the committee, have found the work of studying building types and acquiring information upon which to base recommendations an involved task, requiring much more time than was at first believed. Mr. Parkman, it is learned, was studying conditions long before the committee was named, and his counsel has been invaluable in hastening the investigation work.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler probably with showers tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh south winds.

Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in northern Massachusetts tonight and in Massachusetts Wednesday; fresh south and southeast winds possibly strong at times on east coast.

Northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday except on east Maine coast; fresh east winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	74	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	88	Montreal	68
Boston	76	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	78
Calgary	46	New York	70
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	62	Portland, Me.	70
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	52	San Francisco	52
Galveston	78	St. Louis	68
Hatteras	72	St. Paul	58
Helena	62	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	78
Kansas City	62	Washington	74
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:50 p. m., Wednesday 4:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

NEEDS OF CHILD IN BOOKS TOLD TO LIBRARIANS

Winner of Newbery Medal Emphasizes Imagery in Gaining Readers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—"A necessary element in children's books is symbolism—the power of the writer to make magic of two worlds—one the world of actual physical experience, the other the world of the intellect and imagination," declared Eric Kelly, author of the "Trumpeter of Krakow," which won the Newbery medal in 1928, and professor of journalism, Dartmouth College, speaking June 17 at the Northeastern Library Convention which is being held at the New Ocean House here. This power of symbolization, according to Mr. Kelly, is most marked in the best books.

"Because the school and the library are so closely linked, changed educational methods have affected the work of the library," asserted Miss Elva S. Smith, head of the boys' and girls' department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the Carnegie Library School. "The practical and vocational trend in education has led to a greater demand for informational and reference material."

Miss Smith believes, however, that there has been a leveling down as well as up. Higher education today no longer means what it once did from a literary viewpoint. It is the task of the children's librarian to establish standards of taste, yet it is not a faculty with which the child is naturally endowed or that you can instill into him as a piece of information. It is a slow, gradual process that comes only with constant association with books.

There is an interrelation among books, one kind leading to another, said Miss Smith. Legend is the starting point of history as are Mother Goose rhymes that of poetry. Folk tales and legends open the way to epics and sagas.

Methods of making stories vivid was the topic of discussion at the round table of children's librarians, with Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children, Boston Public Library, as leader. Miss Kathleen Seymour of New York illustrated the use in story telling of puppets moved by the hand. Mrs. E. S. Blackledge of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston, gave a book review of "The Story of Rolf," by French, a type of story suitable for junior high school students. Stories that appeal to older high school boys were discussed by John J. Cronan, Boston Public Library.

The program on the evening of June 16 under the auspices of the Maine Library Association, was an address on Edna St. Vincent Millay by Arthur G. Staples, veteran editor of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Miss Millay's mother was herself a poetess who once had contributed verse to Mr. Staples's newspaper.

Mr. Staples characterized Miss Millay as the leading woman poet in America and as a measure of her popularity is the fact that since she first won recognition with the appearance of the poem "Renascence" in 1917, 250,000 copies of her books have been sold. Characteristics of Miss Millay's poetry are its Elizabethan touch and frequent references to the sea, which she loves, Mr. Staples said.

"The present broad trend toward humanism in American literature is decidedly worth watching," declared Arthur W. Peach, head of the English department, Norwich University, speaking on the significant aspects of contemporary American literature. "The novel with a purpose is on the way, while the vogue for romantic fiction becomes less. Something of which we are not quite aware is the tremendous effect of racial influences on American literature. The Negro element is enriching the literature, and a still greater factor in building up the literary arts is Jewish criticism, which is analytic, penetrating, and intense."

INQUIRY AUTHORIZED INTO WATER INCOME

Charging that water bills in Boston have been permitted to go unpaid, sometimes for years, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the finance commission, announces authorization of an investigation of the water income division of the Department of Public Works.

In addition to charging laxity in forcing payments on unpaid water bills, Mr. Goodwin also asserts that the division is inefficient in several other instances. Delinquents have been allowed to drag along unpaid water bills for four years in many cases, he says.

WHITTELSEY HEADS SOCIETY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST HADDAM, Conn.—Charles H Whittelsey of Hartford was elected president of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the society's annual meeting at the Nathan Hale School here. Mr. Whittelsey succeeds John M. Parker Jr. of Hartford, in this office. The Nathan Hale medal was awarded by Judge Rollin U. Taylor to George I. Emley of East Haddam, a student at the Nathan Hale School.

Settling of Bay Colony Recounted by 'Reporter' in Winthrop Company

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630; and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

NAHUMKECK (Naumkeag-Salem), June 16, 1630—Two good nights' rest, with solid ground underneath us, since disembarking from the Arbella on Monday! Salem houses and beds are rudely constructed, but they are much to be preferred to narrow berths and hammocks on shipboard. And best of all, sleep was not disturbed by the rattle of ship's tackle or the changing of the watch. But our nerve cells have become so accustomed to ceaseless motion, that even in slumber we seemed to be rising and falling as with the undulations of the sea.

The sun shines brightly on Salem today. Here are twoscore hutlike houses, with thatched roofs, scattered over knolls and hollows without reference to uniformity or alignment. But there is a well-beaten path from each door to the next, and broader paths as you approach the meetinghouse or the landing place. Of streets or roadways there are none.

Both yesterday and today we were awakened by drum beats at six of the clock, and at eight were repaired to the meetinghouse for prayers. The gistrates (governor, deputy governor and assistants) then remained for long conferences with John Endecott, Roger Conant, Peter Palfrew, John Woodbury, John Balch, Francis Higginson, Pastor Skelton and other local settlers. The condition of the Salem plantation was discussed in minute detail, as was the feasibility of having the new arrivals build here.

Sir Richard Salstonstall (assistant) reminded the conference that 12 other ships were even now, or soon would be, on the way to Salem, and gave it as his strong conviction that the company should divide into groups of one or two hundred, and locate on favorable spots not too close together; and that, as for himself and children, they should like to head a group to proceed a few miles up some promising river for making plantation. Mr. Endecott replied that he had, the summer previous, sent a company of 12 men to make settlement on the peninsula Mishawum (Charleston), between the rivers Charles and Mystick, and that on those rivers there were desirable locations. By erection of hands it was decided that Governor Winthrop should head a committee to proceed on the morrow to Mishawum, to consult with the settlers there and to survey the possibilities of enlarging the plantation at that or neighboring locations.

This suited the Governor well, for he was desirous of learning whether or not the Mary and John, which had preceded the Arbella, had arrived at Mishawum, and particularly whether or not Captain Squeb of that ship had kept faith with his promise to set down his passengers in whichever harbor they desired.

New England's Fish Business Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Both the volume and value of fish received at New England ports during April, 1930, showed a large increase over that for April, 1929, according to an announcement from the Bureau of Fisheries.

Boston, Gloucester and Portland, the principal ports, landed fish totaling 34,022,632 pounds, with a value of $953,356, in comparison with 26,556,696 pounds, valued at $740,461, for April, 1929.

Of the total 81 per cent was landed at Boston, 11 per cent at Gloucester, and 8 per cent at Portland. Haddock was the leading item, accounting for 71 per cent. Cod ranked second, with 18 per cent; flounders third, with 5 per cent, and hake fourth, with 2 per cent. The increase in both volume and value over April of the previous year was 28 per cent.

Over half of the fish received came from Georges Bank, about a quarter came from Browns Bank, and the balance from various other places.

Total landings of fishery products at the ports for the four months ending April amounted to 117,610,295 pounds, valued at $4,624,607, compared with 93,858,102 pounds, valued at $4,501,036 for the same period of the previous year, an increase of 25 per cent in amount and 14 per cent in value.

BROWN GETS $600,000 GIFT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—As a memorial to Dr. William H. P. Faunce, Brown University June 16 announced the gift of $600,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. for the enlargement of Rockefeller Hall on the campus.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, carillonneur from Malines, Belgium, on bells of St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30 to 9:30.

Graduation exercises, Suffolk Law School, Tremont Temple, 8.

New Ocean House, Swampscott; Northeastern Library convention, talk by Mrs. Edward MacDowell on the Peterborough Colony, and the distinguished writers who have worked there, followed by MacDowell music by Mrs. MacDowell, all evening.

Band concerts, fireworks and other entertainment in celebration of Bunker Hill Day, sections of Charlestown near Sullivan Square, all evening.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New Ocean House, Swampscott; Northeastern Library convention; round tables at 9.30 a. m.; annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association; and Massachusetts Library Club, 11; address with two outstanding speakers, 5.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, "The President's Valedictory," ballroom, 12:15; luncheon, American Optometric Association, 1.

Museum of Fine Arts; Guidance to the Print Galleries by Mrs. Schacht, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain; "Birds of Woodland, Shore and Orchard," illustrated talk at 10:30 by Miss Sawyer; "Kangaroo-Land," talk on Australia, at 1:30 by Miss Sawyer.

Harvard University; meeting of President and Fellows of Harvard College, University 5, 10 a. m.; annual meeting, Harvard Law School Association, Langdell Hall, 11 a. m.; Department of Naval Science and Tactics, presentation of commissions to the Graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 11 a. m.

Commencement exercises, Radcliffe College, address by Walter Lippmann, Editor of the New York World, Sanders Theater, 11:30 a. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission 25c. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions; 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings by Hollar; water colors by Winslow Homer; French illustrated books of the 18th century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic pieces of the 17th century and services of the first churches.

Isabella Stewart Gardener Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1.30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. North American Indian articles. Dolls of all costumes and countries, including early New England. Natural history and exhibits of peoples from world-wide sources.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Cambridge Museum for Children—Stamp exhibition of several exhibits showing world products. Several of these have been made and loaned by Thomas Kenney of the Museum Stamp Club. Other exhibits are loaned by Dr. Arthur I. Andrews of Cambridge.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Tercentenary Exhibition of Art," by members and honorary associate artist members. Through June 25.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Animal studies in bronze, by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Water colors, oils and pastels by American artists. Through July 1.

New England Society of Contemporary Arts, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Table glass and chinaware by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 18.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Engravings by Austing, etchings of yacht races by Soderberg, old master prints.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary masters. Through June 30.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 The Fenway—Exhibit of student work. Through June 18.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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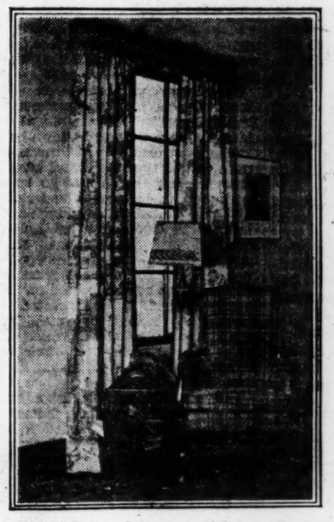

A Colorful Drapery Suggestion and Summer Furniture Group You Can Inspect in Our Newly Decorated Suite of Rooms

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—Schervee suggests that during the warm weather months you replace your more expensive curtains with gay and colorful chintz, toile or linen.
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Women's new *Filette travel dresses, $25
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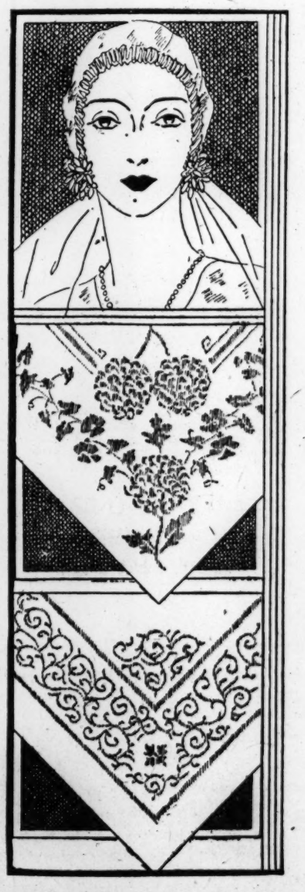
Summer travelling requires this special kind of dress—cool enough for comfort, body enough to hold its trim shape, dark enough to be practical, but speckled with summery color! A fine weave, softly blending silk and wool, in criss-cross and spatter print. Wrinkles shake out! Detachable vestee, notched surplice collar. In blue, brown, green. Sizes 36 to 42. $25.
*Filene's creates Filette dresses, alternates them weekly for women and misses. $25.
Women's better dress shop—sixth floor

Now, Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.



Special Sale Imported Irish Linen Tablecloths
Cloth size 2x2 or 2x2½ yards! $5.95 Originally $7.50 and $8.50
1 dozen 22x22-inch matching napkins, $5.95
Whether you're a very modern bride—determined to run your house thriftily—or merely a friend of the bride looking for a fine gift—this is a wonderful opportunity! Every tablecloth in the sale is made of the finest of linen—imported from Ireland.* They come in 5 patterns. FILIGREE, PARISIAN, ROSE, VERSAILLES and CHRYSANTHEMUM.
Sketched here are two patterns very much in demand.
THE CHRYSANTHEMUM PATTERN, artistically combined with the Morning Glory. Especially effective on round or oblong type table. One of our most beautiful and popular designs.
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In February we sold more than 10,000 pieces in two days and had to cable Ireland for more to fill the enormous demand.
FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE
JORDAN'S
BOSTON

CANADA RENEWS ITS RECIPROCITY OFFER TO U. S.

Prime Minister Regrets Raising of Duties Against Dominion Goods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Radiocasting to all Canada the regret of the Canadian Government that the United States had seen fit to raise high duties against Canadian commodities, the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking at Brantford, Ont., on June 16, in the opening speech of his election campaign, renewed the traditional Liberal offer of reciprocity with the United States.

"Friendly, not hostile trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern with the present Administration," said Mr. King. The countervailing duties on a few commodities of reciprocal trade were only designed "to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms."

To trade with those countries which are prepared to trade with it, he explained "for the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude.

Budget Is Chief Issue

Speaking at length on the 1930 budget which he considered the outstanding issue of the campaign, he said that it had been influenced in a special degree "by our relation with two countries with which we are most closely associated in matters of trade," Great Britain and the United States.

The latter's revision of its tariff, making it apparent that a considerable portion of the existing Canadian exports to that country would be cut and conditions arising in Great Britain which led to a marked curtailment of purchases of Canadian wheat, with consequent loss to farmers, transportation systems and many branches of industry and commerce, induced the Government to frame a budget "with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere," and "of holding for western Canada the market for its wheat" when its other wheat markets were growing increasingly scarce.

"It was desirable," continued Mr. King, "that measures should be taken by diverting to Great Britain many of the purchases being made at present in the United States and in other ways to increase British imports to Canada and thus create an economic and psychological condition in Great Britain more favorable to the importation of Canadian wheat," and the result was the four main proposals, the iron and steel tariff revision, countervailing duties, fruit and vegetable tariff revision and extension of the British preference.

British Preference Featured

While British preference was the feature of the budget, it was done "in no spirit of economic exclusiveness—our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms," he reminded his audience. "At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British Crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic coöperation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century." He thought it reasonable to suppose that if Great Britain comes to the point where it is willing to adopt protection and to concede an enlarged preference to any country Canada would receive first consideration.

"When we go to the Imperial Conference of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole."

Bryn Mawr Opens Summer School

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—The Summer School for Women Workers in Industry opened June 14 for its eight weeks' term at Bryn Mawr College. Acting President Helen Taft Manning welcomed the faculty and students in the name of the college.

The school was founded 10 years ago through the inspiration of President-Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, then president of Bryn Mawr College, who realized the waste of having the college buildings closed during the summer months.

Among the 104 students registered are two girls from England and one from Germany. The English students were chosen from 80 applicants. Interest in the English scholarships was aroused through the influence of a British committee in which both Miss Ishbell MacDonald, the daughter of the Prime Minister, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., were interested. The nationalities of the other students include American, Polish, Irish, Hungarian, Italian, Austrian, Lithuanian, Syrian, Rumanian, African, Argentinian, Latvian, Canadian and Norwegian.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Walter H. McIlroy, Pelham, N. Y.
Caroline W. S. McIlroy, Pelham, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel S. Hall, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. Violet Cunningham, McKeesport, Pa.
W. S. Cunningham, McKeesport, Pa.
Harrison A. Campbell, Cleveland, O.
Miss Harriet Thompson, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Edna Wagner, Belleville, Ill.
Miss Betty Gorindar, Chicago, Ill.
Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Eleanor Stimson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Patricia Stimson, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. L. Morgan, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. W. L. Morgan, Watertown, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Morgan, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Merritt Carpenter, Watertown, N. Y.
Arthur Carpenter, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. K. Ratliff, Salina, Kan.
John Edouard, Rome, Italy.
Daniel M. Ferguson, Eastport, Me.
Wilbor T. Flagg, Eastport, Me.
Hollis P. Hanback, Waynesboro, Va.
Frances Ewing, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Ewing, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. A. Emerson, New York, N. Y.
Franklin Emerson, New York, N. Y.
W. M. Parker, Bridgewater, Mass.
Belle Parker, Bridgewater, Mass.
Mrs. Henry L. Moorhouse, Bridgewater, Mass.
Elsie Roeser, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Eleanor Armbruster, St. Louis, Mo.
John H. Armbruster, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. L. K. Jost, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles D. Jost, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Louise Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Milton F. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.

Glider and Family Happy

Jack Barstow's Record of 15 Hours and 13 Minutes in Sailplane Flight Puts Him In World Leadership.

greeted the American writer with a smile and a handshake in a meeting recently at Doorn, Holland.

Mr. Bigelow came to Doorn, dispatches from America said, with the express intention of begging Wilhelm's pardon at having prejudged him in the matter of the war guilt, and to confess his error in having ever believed the friend of his youth could have been guilty of canards heard from his enemies. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were the guests of Wilhelm and his wife Hermine, over a weekend.

Official Motor Mile Cost Solved

WASHINGTON—What is the cost per mile for the operation of an automobile?

This question, asked by every motorist, has at last received official recognition by the United States Government, and is to be settled by legislative enactment, reports the legislative department of the American Motorists Association.

After exhaustive hearings the House Committee on Expenditures and the House Committee on Appropriations has just favorably reported to the House for passage the Wood bill prescribing a uniform governmental allowance of 7 cents a mile for automobiles, privately owned, when used for official purposes. The figure is based on average operating costs of governmental owned cars. The bill becomes effective July 1.

TURKISH RATIFY MATCH CONTRACT

ANGORA, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Parliament ratified a contract with the American and European Match Company on June 16 granting the latter a 25 years' concession of the Turkish match monopoly in return for an advance of $10,000,000 at 6 per cent.

The company has agreed to build a $500,000 match factory at Istanbul.

SPRING WHEAT AT 95 PER CENT

OTTAWA (AP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 10 estimated the condition of spring wheat, as of May 31, as 95 per cent, compared with 100 per cent for the same date last year and the 10-year average.

GLIDER HONORS GO TO BARSTOW IN EVANS PRIZE

Record of 15 Hrs. 13 Min. Made Over San Diego Is Officially Certified

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Jack Barstow received the Edward S. Evans prize at his home here, June 16, as the first American to keep a glider aloft more than 10 hours. His record of 15 hours and 13 minutes was certified by the National Aeronautical Association after a number of affidavits had been gathered from witnesses of the flight, which was not made under official auspices.

Mr. Barstow made his record over Point Loma in the city of San Diego on April 29 and 30 last. He carried no barograph, having taken off on what was anticipated as nothing more than a test hop.

The prize of $2500 was divided between Mr. Barstow and Pacific Gliders, Ltd., owners of the glider which he flew.

Dressed only in the lightest of clothing, with no food or water and without even a flier's helmet to protect his head, Mr. Barstow was catapulted by the shock cord into the air above Point Loma. He intended to take a half hour's hop to test out the up current of air along the cliffs in preparation for an endurance flight at some future time.

"But the wind kept on coming and I said to myself, 'I think I'll try to break the American record of nine hours and some minutes just for fun,'" Mr. Barstow commented.

After he had broken the American record, he thought he would make it 12 hours for the sport of it.

By this time officials had arrived to watch him. It had grown dark and a cold, gusty wind whistled about the glider, making it extremely uncomfortable for the pilot.

"All I could see far below me as I sailed back and forth out over the sea was the pin point of a bonfire on the point and the lights from the machines.

"Every now and then out of the inky blackness a strong up draft would shoot me far up in the heavens. At one time I must have been about 2000 feet high."

Spectators said that at times, Mr. Barstow was out of sight because of the low-hanging clouds and mist.

"The next time I go up for a record—and that'll be soon—I'll take along a cushion as well as a barometer, because that old seat got awfully hard after 15 hours of flying," Mr. Barstow declared.

The official world's record for sustained glider flights is 14 hours and 10 minutes and is held by a German named Schultz. Lieutenant De Norte recently established an unofficial record of 14 hours 45 minues. Both of these marks were bettered by Mr. Barstow.

Backed by a stiff wind and rain, Mr. Barstow averaged about 40 miles an hour, spectators said.

Mr. Barstow, a student in the Airtech School of Aviation, where he is working for a transport pilot's license, first became interested in sailplanes when Hawley Bowlus, American glider champion, and Col. Charles Lindbergh began their series of assaults on glider records.

Notice

The Christian Science Board of Directors has requisitioned the services of Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, to assist in special literary work, and therefore she will not be available for lecture dates until Jan. 1, 1931.

PARIS CITY PLANNERS LOOKING FAR AHEAD

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Under auspices of the Paris newspaper, Le Journal, a committee of experts, including experienced city planners and architects, is devoting an entire week to discussion of plans for making Paris still more beautiful and modern.

Almost all problems which present themselves to a growing city, including those of transportation, building, construction, and planning garden suburbs, are having attention.

The committee is expected to propose not only a program of legislation to be enacted by the City Council and the National Parliament but also make recommendations with regard to the best method of financing proposed improvements.

DANISH TOWN FAVORS TEMPERANCE DRIVER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—There has recently been a movement at the Danish town of Kolding in favor of chauffeurs who are also abstainers wearing arm bands to denote the fact. The honor of being the first to bear this distinction has fallen to a chauffeur named Henricksen.

Henricksen has been a member of the Danish Temperance League for 25 years and when driving his car wears on his arm a narrow band of dark brown with a gold edge. The band has a metal wheel in the center and the letters "A. M. F." (Afholende Motor Forere — temperance motor driver) below. The arm band is a local institution, but it is hoped many will use it, especially motor drivers.

Flares on Airway Add Safety Factor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Canadian Colonial Airways has adopted a system of flare signals on its New York-Albany-Montreal line to increase the safety factor in its passenger service. The flares will be used to signal pilots until the weather broadcasting stations now being constructed by the Department of Commerce in New York, Albany and Montreal are in operation.

Flare stations have been installed at intermediate landing fields located at New City, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Burlington and Plattsburgh. The flares are visible from high altitudes. One flare gives warning of bad weather ahead, in which case the pilot uses his own judgment on getting through. Two flares instruct him to land at once and three to return to the base.

Recently a passenger airplane was signaled by flares to return to Albany from Poughkeepsie because of unfavorable weather. The system was developed by Earl Ward, operations manager for the Colonial Airways System, and Capt. Hale Francisco, chief pilot on the Canadian line.

BROOKHART'S SON A LAWYER

IOWA CITY, Ia. (AP)—Smith W. Brookhart Jr. on June 11 became a member of the Iowa bar. He had been a student at George Washington University at Washington.

EMBASSY TO GIVE HOME TO HANDY MAN

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Leon Roussel, handy man at the American Embassy, has resumed his accustomed cheery manner which deserted him for a few days when he learned that his new house which he had just built by the expenditure of 12,500 francs of his careful savings had been demolished by a landslide and flood in the Yonne Valley.

The American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, having heard about Leon's plight, at once started a fund to which other members of the embassy staff gladly contributed and Leon will soon have another and perhaps better house.

BIGELOW APOLOGIZES TO GERMAN EX-KAISER

BERLIN (AP)—The former Kaiser, said by his friends to have been sad at Poultney Bigelow's condemnation of him as having started the World War,

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

A TREAT FOR THE FAMILY AND A REST FOR MOTHER

Spend these glorious June days out of doors, and come home to a meal that you don't have to fuss with, yet is truly delicious. Otto Stahl's frankfurters are ready-cooked, and the family will be delighted with their aromatic mouth-watering flavor, achieved by the European blending process.

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They make a hearty meal, too, because they are made of choice beef and tender young pork. United States Government inspection assures their purity.

Keep a half dozen cans on the pantry shelf for quick meals, unexpected company, picnics or outings. They are always tasty because of our special packing process—"the flavor can't escape."

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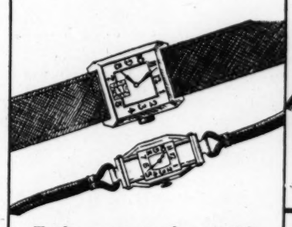
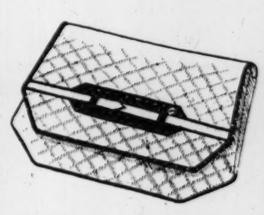
- for the bride
- for the traveler
- for the hostess
- for the graduate
- for the newly weds

A bit of fine linen and exquisite real lace for the bride to weep into when she leaves the parental roof. **$2.95**



To the youngster, boy or girl, just graduating from school there is nothing quite as thrilling as a wrist watch. **$10.95**

This solid bronze desk set subtly suggests that a little glad news from the newly weds would be welcome. **$15**

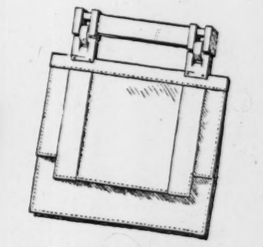


A white straw bag with crepe silk lining in black, navy, brown or white, makes a very smart gift. **$7.50**

A chiffon handkerchief with hand embroidered corner is just frivolous enough to delight the "sweet girl graduate". **$2.95**

Give the newly weds an electric clock and they'll only have to remember to "put out the cat". A new bakelite model. **$9.75**

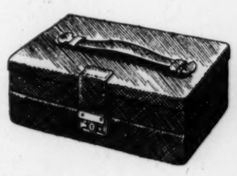
For travelers, a chintz covered portfolio, $1. A tooled leather book cover $2.95, a leather writing portfolio, **$3.75**



Patou's new bag copied in linen with galalith handle will establish a reputation for you for discriminating selection. **$7.50**

You'll be invited again if you take your hostess this lovely printed chiffon handkerchief. Hand rolled. **$1.95**

All this traveler's clock needs is an attachment that will automatically change it from daylight to standard time. **$12.95**



The girl graduating from college would like to have this English leather jewel box. Black, red, green, orchid and tan. **$11.75**

The shantung bag with contrasting strips and lining. Pink with black, brown with yellow, blue with navy and others. **$7.50**

books

For the Hostess
The Week End Library, a collection of novels both serious and humorous, in one volume. **$2.50**

For the Bride
"The Personality of a House" by Emily Post.
Vogue's "Book of Etiquette". **$4**

For the Traveler
"Where Paris Dines" by Julian Street, . . $2.50.
"Visa to France", a gay novel by Berry Fleming. **$2.50**

GROUND FLOOR

LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK

A 'Henry Adams' Sees Work of Trade Attaché in London

United States Commercial Representative Busy Aiding Americans to Establish Contacts With British Firms

In the first of this series of five articles, of which this is the second, the organization and growth of the United States Department of Commerce was described briefly. The work in the Commercial Attaché's office in London is the subject of this article.

By HUGH BUTLER

As young Adams sat beside the commercial attaché in the entrance hall of the commercial attaché's office in London, he was telling of the crossing he had just had on the America of the United States Lines. The door opened and in came a fine-looking young American who walked up to the commercial attaché and said he must have a talk with him at once. He introduced himself as the representative of an Ohio company making a high-grade specialty for builders. There was a tragic look about this young man's face, so the commercial attaché told him to sit right down there (introducing him to young Henry Adams) and to tell them all about it.

It was a sad story. Up to the time he had come to London this gentleman had been the star salesman of the American organization. He had been in London two weeks. Each morning he had taken his little bag of tricks under his arm and went around calling on first this big builder and then that, with no previous appointments arranged and no introductions. He had seen only office boy and clerks. It was evident that he was discouraged.

The commercial attaché explained to him that it was essential that he be properly introduced and that appointments be made in advance. The English do business that way—and that is all there is to it. An hour's intensive work on the part of one of the men in the commercial attaché's office resulted in two or three engagements in the next several days; and ultimately he placed his agency with a big British distributing house covering Europe. Henry Adams followed this bit of trade promotion in its various steps with keen interest, and said to the trade commissioner handling it, "I never dreamed that you did such work over here."

Assistants Specialize

I have referred to a commercial attaché and a trade commissioner. Perhaps it is time I introduced you to the various members of this London organization. Under the commercial attaché were two assistant commercial attachés, three trade commissioners, and three assistant trade commissioners. These men were engaged in the general work of the office although the number of them made it possible for the development of a certain degree of specialization.

For instance, one man had automotives, machine tools, agricultural implements, etc. Then there were two more on special assignments for the whole of Europe—one on the timber and lumber trades and the other, oils and fats—11 in all. In addition to these commissioned officers, an English staff of 14 members handled all phases of the clerical work, including a rapidly growing reference library.

This compact organization served the American business man in a great variety of ways. Approximately 4500 American exporting houses in all parts of the United States were represented in Great Britain by about 2200 representatives, so the commercial attaché was receiving inquiries not only from the United States, but from this impressive group of representatives—British and American—in and around London.

Agency Placing Difficult

No other phase of foreign sales promotion is more important or so difficult as the placing of agencies, and young Adams, while he was doing a variety of other jobs of a simple order, due to his recent arrival, was also assisting the assistant trade commissioner who had most of the agency work. It was pointed out to him that a number of the American houses trying to find agencies in England for the first time had products which didn't have much promise in the British market.

He soon saw, however, that it was difficult to come to that conclusion about any one product except with the aid of the particular trade importers involved. It usually took some weeks before agency connections of a satisfactory order were made, but at times very prompt results were obtained as in the case of the engine company salesman referred to above. One day an inquiry came in from a Philadelphia house of considerable importance asking for the names of British firms which might be suitable representatives for them. Inquiries through a London trade group developed the fact that the head of one of the principal London houses which might be interested in this proposal was in Philadelphia that very day. A cablegram to the Philadelphia office of the Department of Commerce resulted in bringing the two parties together. A preliminary contract was agreed upon just before the Englishman returned to London.

Mr. Adams went to London one day with one of the fellows and was very much interested to see that important nerve center of world banking and finance interests. There, too, were the headquarters for the big houses trading with Australia, West Africa, India, etc. Then he began to ask questions which opened up a new side of American merchandizing in London—sales to all parts of the world. True, in most of the markets of the world American merchandise is largely sold and shipped direct. The total volume and value of our merchandise sold through London, however, is still big and important.

Give Exclusive Agency

For this reason American companies frequently give their representatives in London exclusive agencies for territories greater than the United Kingdom and Ireland, the British Empire except Canada perhaps; sometimes the whole of Europe. The British Colonial possessions in Africa and Asia, as well as India, are the areas most frequently included.

Sometimes the commercial attaché's office is able to assist the representatives of American houses in their Empire work with the collaboration of Department of Commerce or Department of State representatives in the dominions and colonies. Most interesting of all, however, are the big buying requirements of the British houses from all parts of the earth with headquarters in the British Isles. The representative of an important American manufacturer who had been selling throughout a large part of the world through headquarters in London was very much astonished when he learned from the commercial attaché's office that the entire annual requirements of the Indian Government for his specialty (plumbing supplies) were purchased once a year in London by the India Stores Department.

Although this manufacturer was one of the leaders in the production of this specialty and he had been efficiently represented in London for 15 years by the same company, they had never made a bid for this contract.

Inspects Market

One day Mr. Adams was walking through that remarkable produce market—Covent Garden, one of London's extraordinary sights, an enormous fruit and vegetable market, without rail or water transportation—in company with the food stuffs specialist of the commercial attaché office. They stopped to see a merchant about an agency for American canned goods. This man received them very coldly and announced that he was "through with American stuff." He had had all he wanted of it. He had thrown over his American connections and now was selling California products. Further conversation developed the fact that this man, who was a dealer in quite a large way, believed California to be a part of Latin America.

All sorts of trade complaints came into the office of the commercial attaché in Bush House. One man couldn't get his money from a British importer. A call on the importer revealed the fact that he claimed the goods were not up to sample. Another man wanted to know what to do about a situation where his agents of some years' standing had registered his trade-mark in their own name.

American houses are interested in all new developments of importance in the way of inventions affecting their product. Shortly after his arrival Henry Adams found himself in a dingy back room of an old store in Camden Town, inspecting a new machine for retting flax which a strange old inventor was explaining to him. He and the textile specialist of the commercial attaché's office were told the machine was needed to create a great American linen industry.

Bring Ideas to England

Henry was rather surprised to discover that not a few Americans with new mechanical ideas to develop, finding the pace rather hot in competition with new ideas and new inventions in the United States, bring them to England where expert mechanics may be had for $13 a week. Then too, more prompt consideration is given by the authorities when the invention is perfected. With British approval American acceptance is made easier.

These and many other subjects are brought into the office of the commercial attaché by correspondence and by the many Americans visiting London. A question also which is to the fore these days is the advisability of establishing branch plants in Great Britain. The application of British tariffs to American products makes it necessary for the commercial attaché's office to be in frequent touch with the ever-courteous and considerate officers at the Customs House in London.

Then again American visitors during the last several years have found it useful to discuss general economic developments with observers who have been on the ground and who could link up various industrial and commercial developments with such big fundamental events as the general strike of 1926. Every Monday morning the commercial attaché writes his weekly report to the Washington office—a digest which is particularly useful for this purpose.

Once a month a cable is sent across covering in some detail the various phases of the economic, industrial and commercial position in the British Isles for publication in Commerce Reports, the bureau's weekly paper issued in Washington. Similar cables from all the principal countries of the world appear monthly in this paper. Then too, a steady flow of economic and commercial reports varying in length from a few paragraphs to the book of many pages, are prepared by the commercial attaché's stafl and sent to Washington for the use of American business men.

The education of Henry Adams proceeds apace; and as he turns from one new phase to another of this new work he finds himself saying "I didn't know you did that" and hardly has time to run to the windows when the Lord Mayor's procession passes down Fleet Street, one of the old medieval spectacles of London.

37 Out of 100 Ford Families Save Money on $7-a-Day Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

and semiskilled factory workers in the United States today.

In the lowest Ford wage group the average husband is pictured as subscribing to a daily newspaper, subscribing to a church fund, using only electricity for illumination, buying a new wool suit every other year or so, paying $390 annual rent, and relaxing with a radio or the movies. He owns or aspires to an automobile. His wife has an electric iron, a coal stove, a sewing machine, and owns or aspires to a washing machine with ultimate hopes of a vacuum cleaner.

The family is amazingly well fed and dressed according to European standards for the same class, with a high proportion of meat and protein. The children attend government free schools and their food is nutritious and varied. The family rents a small house or a whole floor, with a room for each of its four or five members, and a bath. More often than not there is running hot water.

Home Is Mechanized

The family does not hire servants, but much of the drudgery is overcome by the surprisingly high percentage of labor-saving devices. The family is addicted to the American custom of installment buying, and is striving to improve a standard of living already high compared to that abroad. The statistics show only one-third of the families with a surplus at the end of the year.

While this line of inquiry does not bear directly on the comparative purpose of Mr. Ford's study, yet it points out a situation believed to be typical, where, out of 100 families, 37 earned more than they spent; 19 balanced their budget, and 44 spent more than they earned, leaving an average deficit for all families of approximately $8, out of average income of $1711.87.

Expenditures of this average income were distributed as follows:

	Annual Cost	P.C. of Income
Food	$556.12	32.3
Clothing	210.67	12.2
Housing	388.81	22.6
Fuel and light	103.20	6
Furnishings	88.55	5.2
Minor and misc items	372.48	21.7

The study deals at great length with the make-up of the families' diet, housing and clothing costs. For the purposes of comparison with European menus the Detroit food expenditures are reduced to separate items, and finally to chemical terms, with equivalents in calories and protein, calcium, phosphorus and iron content.

The Difference in Hats

Similar detailed figures are given for husband's, wife's and children's clothing, revealing, for example, that the average head of the family buys a felt hat every two years, for which he pays $3.68; while the average wife of this class buys a new hat every nine months or so, and pays $2.55.

The study shows the comparatively high living standards enjoyed by even the lowest wage group in the Ford factory, which in many instances is typical of skilled and semi-skilled factory workers in the nation at large. The 100 families spent 10.2 per cent of their total income on miscellaneous or "optional" items, by far the largest single sum going for automobile purchase and upkeep.

Every one of the 100 families subscribed to a newspaper. Electric washing machines were used in 49 of the homes. Forty-seven of these working men's families owned cars, with average upkeep of $78 per family. During the year 14 families purchased new or second-hand cars on installment plan and five others purchased second-hand cars outright. Apparently American families prefer automobiles and washing machines to hiring servants, for only five families reported employing help, and these always for brief periods averaging only $21.56 for the five families showing the item.

Practically every family had an electric iron, 75 families had foot sewing machines and five electrics, 36 possessed radios and 21 vacuum cleaners; 45 phonograph and 49 electric washing machines.

The survey pays especial attention to the American phenomenon of installment buying, which presumably would be introduced abroad if other characteristic American institutions should follow Ford wages.

Constantly Urged to Buy

"The desire of every family is steadily to improve its standard of living, and installment buying has developed from this desire," the report states. "Advertisements are constantly urging the public to satisfy their wants on the 'easy payment plan.'" The report points out that articles were being bought on the installment plan by 59 of the 100 families included in the study; of these, a majority of 35 were paying on purchases made in 1929, but one was still paying on a living room suite, a dining room suite, and a phonograph purchased in 1925. Furniture leads the list of installment goods, with motorcars the next most popular article, closely followed by electric washing machines. The total list of articles runs the gamut from radios to men's suits, with individual families buying from one to five commodities by installment purchases simultaneously.

The figures on housing show that 72 out of 100 families had bathrooms. The average family occupies a separate house or a whole floor in a 2-family house. There is usually one room to each member of the family of four or five. The house is generally equipped with bathroom, inside toilet, running water inside, and in 65 cases with hot running water. There is a kitchen sink and sewer connection; all rooms have outside exposure; the house faces an improved street, and the house has individual stoves with half of the rooms equipped for heating. In 68 cases the house was rented, while 32 were acquiring ownership. Electricity was used by all of the 100 families. Life insurance was carried by 87 of the 100 families, the average being for $2386.

Detroit's large area made distance from homes to work unusually great, averaging 8.2 miles from home to factory.

Lighter Diesel Engine Forecast

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—A Diesel engine 55 per cent lighter than at present and approaching in weight that of its cousin, the gasoline motor, was envisioned June 14 at the annual meeting of the oil and gas power division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Lightening of the oil-burning engine is possible, C. R. Alden, Detroit, told the session, by the use of aluminum for parts and nitride hardening of alloy steel, which also effects a reduction in the size of the engine. Use of nitralloy would also tend to decrease wear.

Torsional vibration can be limited to great extent in oil-burning engines, although thus far it has been found impossible to eliminate it entirely, George J. Dashefsky, of Brooklyn, said.

DANVILLE WOMAN QUALIFIES FOR LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Danville's first woman lawyer will be Miss Ida Mandle. She has qualified as such before the clerk of the corporation court and will conduct a general practice there. Miss Mandle received her LL.B. from Cumberland, Tenn., and passed the bar examination in Richmond in June of 1929.

GOES 100,000 MILES TO EARN LAW DEGREE

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. (AP)—In four years Grant Roe has traveled some 100,000 miles to earn a law school degree.

He delivered mail mornings over a 40-mile route, then went to New York for classes and back, a round trip of 134 miles.

Six More Stones From Notable Homes Added to 'Walk of Fame' at Rollins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Stones from the homes of additional celebrities have been added to the Walk of Fame at Rollins College, which now comprises a stepping stone walk of 29 stones, brought from the homes of 29 eminent men and women intimately associated with American history.

The last six to be added are from the homes of President Hoover, Palo Alto, Calif.; Thomas A. Edison, Fort Myers, Fla.; Woodrow Wilson, Staunton, Va.; William Jennings Bryan, Miami, Fla., and Joel Chandler Harris, author of the Uncle Remus" stories, Atlanta. The sixth stone comes from the estate in Tallahassee presneted to General Lafayette by a grateful Congress on the occasion of his second visit to the United States, in recognition of his services to the American colonies.

The stone brought from the home of the "great Commoner" was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, member of Congress from Florida, while the stone from the Joel Chandler Harris home was obtained through Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. The Edison stone was personally selected by Mrs. Edison from the Fort Myers home of the inventor, on the site of his experiments in obtaining new sources of rubber.

In addition to the six stones recently added to this memorial walk, which occupies a picturesque spot of the campus, are stones from the homes of many others, notably many New England figures.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 11

HOW CAN I KEEP CUT FLOWERS LONGER?

Add a pinch of Ivory Salt to the water in which the flowers are to be placed.

Cook in the easy, successful way with the help of the Worcester Salt Cook Book. For free copy, address Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.

Flows Freely

The Salty Salt

For Kitchen and Table

The "Brick Oven" baking of bygone days is brought to you today in

Friend's BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

From great-grandmother's day to this, Friend Brothers have carried on the old New England tradition of baking beans in pots in great brick ovens. Even in the bustle of modern times Friend's take no short cuts, still giving the beans hours and hours of slow baking to bring out every bit of goodness the beans contain. That's why no other beans can equal "Friend's" in flavor. Try them tonight, and with them serve FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD.

Baked by FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Sta., Boston, Mass.

and On Sale by Leading Grocers

To make new Friends for Friend's we will send you a full-size can of California Pea Beans, Red Kidney Beans, and Brown Bread, and a kitchenette-size can of Yellow Eye Beans and Mince Meat, for $1, carriage prepaid in the United States.

Please send me prepaid the trial assortment of Friend's Baked Beans. I enclose $1.

Name.....

Address.....

FIRST NATIONAL

Another Week of GREATER VALUES *in Foods of Proven Excellence*

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES OR POST'S

SERVE FRESH FRUIT WITH CORN FLAKES—IT'S DELICIOUS

4 pkgs. 29c

PRIZE BREAD

7¢ LARGE LOAF

A MASTERPIECE BY NEW ENGLAND BAKERS

SALMON

BEST ALASKA PINK SALMON

Standard Steak Salmon 2 No. ½ Cans 27c

Fine for Salmon Salads During Warm Weather 2 Tall Cans 27c

Made from selected peanuts—Fine for picnic sandwiches

PEANUT BUTTER (lb Pail or Jar 19c) Lb. Bulk 13c

Delicious white tender corn

RICHMOND CORN 2 Cans 25c

All prepared for you by master chefs who know how to make good things to eat

Franco-American SPAGHETTI 3 Cans 23c

ROYAL FRUIT GELATIN	3 pkgs.	23c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER	6 oz. can	24c
SWEET RELISH Richmond	jar	23c
MAYONNAISE Finast	pt. jar	35c
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST	cake	3c
FRESH DOUGHNUTS	½ doz.	10c
TOURAINE CANDIES	5 for	10c
GRAPE JUICE Red Wing	pt. bot.	17c
FINAST VANILLA	2 oz. bot.	21c
PARSON'S AMMONIA	Qt.	29c

SNIDER'S CATSUP	14 oz. Bot.	21c
GUAVA JELLY	8 oz. Tumbler	25c
PUFFED WHEAT	pkg.	12c
PUFFED RICE	pkg.	15c
KEN-L-RATION DOG FOOD	can	13c
OLD TRUSTY DOG FOOD	Lge. pkg.	35c
OLD TRUSTY PUPPY FOOD	pkg.	14c
ROUNDS COCOA	½ lb. can	25c
PUDDINE Assorted flavors	Sm. pkg.	5c
CAMPFIRE MAL-O-WHIP	can	23c

A wonderful Graham Cracker prepared especially for this sale by National Biscuit Co.

GRAHAM CRACKERS 1-lb. ctn. 18c 2 Lb. Carton 33c

A delicately scented toilet soap that is absolutely pure

LUX TOILET SOAP 3 Cakes 19c

Here is the ideal waxed paper to wrap picnic lunches

WAXED PAPER 4 Rolls 25c

GINGER ALE

Finast PALE DRY

The Finest Drink for the Entire Family

Doz. 99c

Carton of 12 Bottles

NEW FRUIT . . .

Finast Preserves are now being packed with new fruit right from the gardens—luscious ripe strawberries and raspberries.

YOUR CHOICE OF DELICIOUS RASPBERRY or STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

16-Oz. Jar 25c

OLIVE SALE

STUFFED OLIVES

3-Oz. Jar 10c 6-Oz. Jar 19c

12-Oz. Jar 33c

QUEEN OLIVES

12-Oz. Jar 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

R. C. A. MEN JOIN ROCKEFELLER IN $250,000,000 PLAN

To Build Entertainment Center in New York Three Blocks Long

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Definite announcement was made on June 17 by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and a group headed by the Radio Corporation of America, of the establishment of a national entertainment center to be built within the area bounded by Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets and by Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The development, it is stated, will cost $250,000,000 and will include a 60-story skyscraper three blocks long on Sixth Avenue, serving as background for an oval building, also three blocks long, fronting on Fifth Avenue. The scheme calls for four theaters and, possibly, a symphony hall, equipped for radiocasting and under the managerial direction of S. L. Rothafel (Roxy) who planned the Roxy Theater in New York and now manages it. Mr. Rothafel's contract still has some time with the Fox interests and he declines to make any statement.

The scheme, which is the result of conferences and negotiations attended by Owen D. Young, David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rothafel and others, is expected to be in operation in 1933. For many months, ever since the rejection by the Metropolitan Opera Company trustees of the Rockefeller site as a home for the proposed new opera house, the plans have been developing for the entertainment center. These plans recently have been completed, even to making allowances for the possible commercial use of television within the next three years.

Details of the project were given out by John R. Todd, of the Todd, Robertson & Todd Engineering Corporation, and of Todd & Brown, who are in charge of the entire development, speaking for the Rockefeller and Radio interests. Except for one or two structures, including St. Thomas Collegiate Church, the area from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Streets fronting Fifth Avenue, and from Fifth Avenue clear across to a similar frontage of three blocks on Sixth Avenue will be leveled, and building operations will be begun this fall.

Fronting Fifth Avenue and forming the central structure on that side of the development will be an oval building of moderate height and great beauty of design. On the first floor will be located shops. The second floor will be occupied by a banking institution, and on the roof a restaurant will be built, with an outdoor promenade running around the entire building. This oval building will extend to a garden plaza that will cut through the development and will run parallel with Fifth Avenue, from Forty-Eighth to Fifty-First Streets.

Surmounting the whole will be a 60-story office building in which 27 radiocasting studios will be located. From this central office building a corridor, about three stories in height, will run to the other office buildings from Fifth to Sixth Avenue.

The streets surrounding the new development will be widened, it is announced by Mr. Todd, to give the new structures fronting them more light and air, to provide better curb facilities for shops and buildings, and to add to the beauty of the whole architectural unit.

The traffic problem will be reduced to minimum by underground bus terminals and parking spaces that will take care of many thousands of cars and form underground boulevards for automobile traffic. In addition, plans are now being drawn for a parking tower to give additional facilities for motor parking. All deliveries within the radio metropolis will be effected from underground.

TARIFF MADE VOTE ISSUE; HOOVER SIGNS

(Continued from Page 1)

bill an issue, and it was only to be expected that, now that the act was passed, they would endeavor to make the most of their previous agitation.

Manufacturers' Group Hails Act as 'Relief'

NEW YORK—The following joint statement was issued June 16 by John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and H. L. Derby of New York, chairman of the tariff committee of the association:

"President Hoover's signature to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, making it law, brings a breath of relief to all industry and all business. The new law, for the first time in the history of the country, should result in taking the tariff out of log-rolling and political maneuvering and relieve business from the disastrous effects of general revisions for years to come.

"Unquestionably there are many inconsistencies in the rates in the Smoot-Hawley bill. There has never been a tariff bill which was free from these conditions but industry and the American people in general have nothing to fear on this score for the reason that the new law contains its own antidote for these inconsistencies by virtue of the vastly improved machinery for adjustment by the Tariff Commission.

"The National Association of Manufacturers believes that business conditions are fundamentally sound, that the future prosperity of the country is not endangered, and that the present tariff law (when fully understood and properly administered) will result in stabilization of business conditions."

France Views Measure as Briand Plan Impetus

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—That considerable impetus will be given to the Briand project for a European economic federation by the United States' adoption of the highest tariff in its history, is the prevailing opinion in French industrial and commercial circles. The actual effect of the new duties on exports to America cannot yet be determined, but there appears to be no doubt that one more obstacle has been placed in the way of a free exchange of commodities between the Old and New World, and European producers will be more than ever obliged to cooperate in marketing their products.

French industries will undoubtedly feel the effect of the new tariff schedules, especially with regard to textiles and gloves.

Most French exports to the United States fall in the luxury class and are valued for the high quality of their workmanship. Such goods have found their American outlet somewhat reduced in recent months but the tariff probably is not a determining factor in their sale abroad. Exports of these goods to America were not diminished as a result of the last tariff law, but on the contrary have notably increased since 1922.

Retaliatory increases in the French tariff in the interest of certain industries will no doubt be demanded, but no concerted government reprisals are anticipated.

Most French newspapers commenting on the measure declare it will tend to increase the cost of living in the United States to a point where consumption will be reduced and the resulting overproduction will find foreign outlets closed by retaliatory measures.

Regarded as Danger to Trade Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—No tariff wall will ever be built by a United States of Europe to any height comparable to the American tariff, George Young, former attaché of the British diplomatic service, declared in opening the Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago, conducted under the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation.

"The United States, in its clamor against foreign entanglements, does not seem to realize that its trade relations are producing an entangling commitment much more grave than any political relation," said Mr. Young. "Trade between the United States and Europe is possible either by exchange of goods, or by extension of credit, which enables payment for goods sent to Europe. The new tariff of the United States prejudices the possibility of exchanging goods.

"To enable Europe to buy its goods the United States is lending Europe the money to pay for what is bought. Inside the United States, such extension of credit trading has no real risk, although overextension will bring an occasional period of readjustment, such as the depression of last autumn. The United States, in its internal credit extension, can discount future expansion. But in its dealing with Europe, the United States cannot discount future expansion to the same extent. If a European state or group of states repudiates its debts, force remains the only immediate method of collecting."

Shippers Race to Beat Signing of Tariff Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Importers have started the usual race to bring in huge shipments before the new tariff act takes effect.

Customs officials announced June 16 that $11,000,000 in duties were collected at the port of New York on June 14, which is a half-day for the collectors. Ordinarily, only about $1,000,000 is collected on that day.

Frank Dow, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, said shippers were quick to take goods out of bond to take advantage of the old rates.

The new duties, more than 1000 of them, will take effect at midnight of the day the bill is signed by President Hoover.

In view of the President's announced intention to sign the bill, copies already have been dispatched to the 49 customs districts in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands.

CHARLESTOWN CELEBRATES BUNKER HILL DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

large floral wreath in commemoration of the bravery of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and who was the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

The traditional parade of "horribles," staged by the children of Charlestown, took place this morning with ice cream and lollypops passed out to all hands at the Charlestown High School. A junior Marathon race was run at 10 o'clock for trophies furnished by Mayor Curley.

Other scheduled events of the day are the exercises at the monument by the Bunker Hill Association; a swimming meet at Dewey Beach; a ball game at William Barry Playground; a celebration by the National Equal Rights League in honor of Peter Salem; the Negro patriot; band concerts at several parks and a display of fireworks at Sullivan Square.

Mayors of Old and New Cambridge

Left to Right—Harry Franklin of England, Richard Russell of Massachusetts, Ralph W. Robart of the Tercentenary Committee.

NEW CANAAN ERECTS ITS OWN POST OFFICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—This little town, which, according to the unofficial census figures has just passed the 5000 mark, will have a new post office building on July 1, and will have it without waiting for the Government to erect it.

Several local men, appreciating the need for a new post office, bought land last fall and opened negotiations with the Post Office Department. This group offered to erect the building and to lease it, for a term of years, to the department for less than it would cost the latter to erect and maintain its own building. The negotiations were successful and the contractors will complete their work next Wednesday.

MAINE BRIDGE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House June 16 passed and sent to the Senate the Beedy bill which would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the State of Maine and the city of Portsmouth, N. H., the sum of $34,773 to be divided equally. The funds are the unexpended balance of an appropriation made to aid in the construction of a bridge between Kittery, Me., and Portsmouth.

Young Cambridge Greets Namesake

The Mayor of Cambridge, Eng., and the Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., shook hands on June 17 and agreed that both the United States and the British Isles are "very charming places."

The Mayor of the English city, Harry Franklin, arrived in Boston on the Yankee Clipper limited from New York, having reached there the previous day on the steamship Samaria. He was met in Boston by Richard M. Russell, Mayor of the Massachusetts city, and Ralph Robart, past commander of the Cambridge Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Franklin, who is the six hundredth Mayor of Cambridge, Eng., which was established during the time of the Roman invasion of England, will take part in the Cambridge tercentenary celebration.

MONUMENT TO TAFT APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Library Committee on June 16 approved the Fess resolution for a $35,000 monument to William Howard Taft at Manila, Philippine Islands. The late Chief Justice was a former Governor-General of the islands.

METROPOLITAN BOSTON GAINS 271,510 PERSONS

14 Cities and 26 Towns Are Included in District

The population of Metropolitan Boston is 1,955,384, a gain of 271,510, or 16.1 per cent, since 1920, partially revised census figures for the district received by the Associated Press June 17 disclosed.

The district, as defined by the state census records, includes 14 cities and 26 towns, which for sewerage, water and park purposes come under the Metropolitan district commission, a state body.

The largest city in the district is Boston, with a population of 783,451, an increase of 35,391 since 1920. Among other large cities included with their populations are: Cambridge, 113,650; Somerville, 103,604; Lynn, 102,293; Quincy, 71,965; Newton, 65,295; Medford, 59,700, and Malden, 58,483.

The district gain in the last 10 years was the largest percentage of increase on record. In 1920 the percentage was only 4.5. The only community showing a loss in the 10-year period was the town of Canton which had a decrease of 139. Boston's gain, revised figures showed, was 4.7 per cent.

Percentage increases in some of the suburban cities and towns as compared with Boston indicated that the trend of growth was to the suburbs. Medford had a 52 per cent gain; Newton, 46.1; Malden, 19; Everett, 19; Somerville, 11.4; Revere, 23, and Woburn, 17. The town of Belmont doubled its 1920 total and the towns of Arlington, Milton and Wellesley missed doing so by narrow margins.

Contrary to many of the leading cities of the country, Boston has not annexed any announced communities in recent years. Annexation movements for the purpose of giving Boston a higher ranking among the cities of the nation have been rebuffed by adjoining communities which prefer their own government.

Among the unique situations created by this condition is that of the town of Brookline, the largest in the United States, which is almost surrounded by Boston, yet clings to the old New England style of government.

Cities in the Metropolitan district are: Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn. The towns are: Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Reading, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester and Winthrop.

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If you do not own a Parker, come in and see how attaching a taper converts this Pocket Pen to a Desk Pen. Also how adding a cap to the Parker Desk Pen changes it back to a Pocket Pen. We give this pocket cap and clip free also with every Parker Desk Set.

The Parker Pen Dealers

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WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Just off walk, capacity 200, 20th year, orchestra, dancing, free bath houses, booklet. Weekly rates (with meals), each person—two in room:

With hot and cold running water ..... $22.50 to $30.00

With private bath ..... 35.00 to 45.00

Special 10% Discount from above 'til July 20

Ownership Management. J. E. WHITESELL.

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LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL

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"THE RESORT OF A THOUSAND DELIGHTS"

Mr. Thomas Houston, Jr.
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speaks as a result of oft-repeated visits:

"The healthful and invigorating climate, the superb beach that cannot be equalled on the entire Jersey coast, the unexcelled highways that approach your town, are just a few of the delights and pleasures offered by Wildwood and Wildwood Crest."

Try Wildwood this year.—it offers a thrill that you can experience nowhere else.

For booklet and further information write Bureau of Publicity, Chamber of Commerce, Wildwood, N. J.

WILDWOOD

BY THE SEA WILDWOOD CREST NEW JERSEY

Pluto Found on Old Plates of 1919, Shows Recent Estimates Are Correct

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Prof. Barlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, announced June 12 that the discovery on photographic plates taken in 1919, of images of the new planet Pluto, had enabled him to calculate a final period of 251.8 years for the transneptunian body to complete its orbit.

Pluto will be nearest the earth in 1988, when it will be only 30 astronomical units distant, or 2,800,000,000 miles, approximately the distance of Neptune.

The new orbit for Pluto, Professor Shapley said, reconciles all previous observations of the planet.

Professor Shapley's computations were based on telegrams received June 16 from E. H. Seares, assistant director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, where the plates were made. Mr. Seares' telegrams contained data prepared by Seth B. Nicholson and N. U. Mayall of the observatory staff.

Professor Shapley said that the four plates on which Pluto appeared were taken for another purpose. After the announcement of the planet's discovery on March 13 of this year by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., and the subsequent plotting of a probable orbit based on hundreds of reported observances from all parts of the world, the Mt. Wilson astronomists began a study of plates made years ago of that portion of the sky where, according to the tentative computation of Pluto's orbit, the planet should then have been.

Their discovery of Pluto in the anticipated position, together with a recent similar discovery made at Brussels on plates taken in 1927, was regarded by Professor Shapley as conclusive evidence of the planetary nature of the body. Professor Shapley said the planet's eccentricity is .2500. Its orbit is elongated and elliptical, while that of Neptune, the next inner planet, is almost circular.

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Private Room for Special Parties
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Mason's Mix Fresh Fruit 2 Sandwiches Delicious Pie
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KING'S X
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RESTAURANT
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Second Floor

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DETROIT'S EXCLUSIVE SEA FOOD RESTAURANT
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"Broken Dishes"
With DONALD MEEK
NEVER A DULL MOMENT

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT 8:30
NOW ICE COOLED
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tonight—Repeat Request
TICKETS $1.00, 75c, 50c

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SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30
The Musical Comedy Hit!
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GREAT SINGING AND DANCING CAST
REVOLVING STAGE. YOUNGEST CAST IN N. Y.

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Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
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CARBONA
UNBURNABLE & NON-EXPLOSIVE
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SERVICE that anticipates your needs—not service that is the result of constant nagging requests or large tips—*that* is positive service. Dependability of schedule, courteous train employees, food that is famous for its excellence—these are indications of the plus values in New Jersey Central service.

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CHINESE PEEL FURNITURE

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By steamer across the Pacific to Los Angeles . . . then overland by fast freight it made the long haul. But you'll say "worth it" when you see the crisp freshness of the pieces. Some of the designs have never appeared here before. Yet the old favorites have not been forgotten.

There are no adjectives strong enough to describe the charm or the comfort of this popular Summer furniture. And its price-moderateness will inspire even greater enthusiasm.

Chinese "peel," woven by hand from the tough bark of jungle-grown rattan, is a furniture we endorse heartily for porch, sunroom, terrace. And after it has done Summer duty, it is equally appropriate indoors . . . really an all year, all purpose furniture. You can make up inviting groups from many types of chairs, large and small tables, recliners, settees, stools, hourglass stands, ferneries. Even screens are here this year and, for a festive touch, Chinese lanterns.

Prices of Pieces Sketched, from left to right

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Extension Chair, $25 *Hourglass Chair, $15* *Four-fold Screens, $20*

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SENATORS TIE WITH INDIANS

Washington Club Moves Up as Cleveland Is Idle and A's Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	34	22	.607
Cleveland	32	21	.604
Washington	32	21	.604
New York	30	21	.588
Detroit	24	32	.429
St. Louis	23	31	.426
Chicago	20	30	.400
Boston	18	35	.340

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 8.
Washington 9, St. Louis 7.
New York at Cleveland (rain).

Washington went into a tie with Cleveland for second place in the American League standing on June 16, and moved one step nearer the Philadelphia Athletics, by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 9 to 7. The Athletics dropped their game to the Detroit Tigers 9 to 8 and lost a chance to gain on the Indians. Boston made it two straight over the Chicago White Sox by 6 to 3, in an effort to leave the cellar position. The game scheduled between New York and Cleveland was postponed because of rain.

By rallying in the late innings, the Senators managed to tie the Browns and later defeat them at St. Louis. This was the third of a four-game series, Washington having lost the first two contests. Walter Johnson was forced to send three of his best pitchers into action, namely Hadley, Brown and Braxton, Brown getting credit for the victory. St. Louis also used three boxmen, Stewart, Kimsey and Gray doing the work. Sam Rice was the batting star for the Senators, the veteran outfielder hitting safely three times in five times up. Melillo and O'Rourke each made three hits for the losers. Sam West hit a home run for the Senators.

The Athletics took the lead over the Tigers by scoring four runs in the third and the same number two innings later. Detroit scored one run in each of the eighth and ninth innings, to finally win the game. Waite Hoyt started in the box for the Tigers, but was knocked out by the A's in the fifth. Hogsett finished the game for the winners. George Earnshaw and Jack Quinn did the pitching of the losers, the latter being the loser. Detroit batters made a total of 15 hits, while the Athletics hit safely 14 times. Johnson hit two homers for the winners, with Alexander getting one.

The Red Sox were outhit by the White Sox, 9 to 8, but made their hits count to send six runs across the plate. Jack Russell started and finished the game for the Boston club and held the opponents to three runs. Ted Lyons went the entire route for the White Sox, but was not effective in the pinches. Oliver and Narlesky each made two hits for the winners, while Reynolds did the same for the losers. Charlie Berry for Boston and Carl Reynolds for Chicago, each hit triples.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	9	15	0
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	14	0

Batteries—Hoyt, Hogsett and Hayworth, Rensa; Earnshaw, Quinn and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Campbell, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 52m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	9	12	1
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	7	15	1

Batteries—Hadley, Brown, Braxton and Spencer, Ruel; Stewart, Kimsey, Gray and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h. 20m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	8	3
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	1

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Lyons and Berg, Crouse. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 52m.

MISS HICKS LEADS WITH AN 80

NEW YORK (AP)—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, N. Y., led the field with an 80 in the qualifying round of the Long Island women's golf championship at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., June 16. Mrs. V. D. Crisp was runnerup with 86 and Mrs. Leo G. Federman third with 89.

SENATORS GET ART SHIRES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Art Shires, Chicago first baseman, will come to the Washington Senators on a trade announced June 16 by Clarke Griffith, president of the local club, in which Garland Braxton, pitcher, and Catcher Benny Tate will go to the White Sox.

GRIMES TRADED TO CARDINALS

Announcement was made on June 16 to the effect that Burleigh Grimes, veteran spitball pitcher, had been traded by the Boston Braves to the St. Louis Cardinals for Wee Willie Sherdel and Fred Frankhouse, both pitchers. No cash was involved.

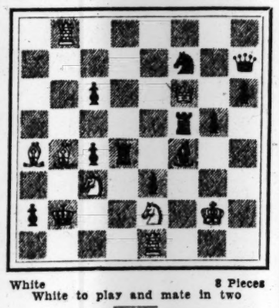
CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevallier

PROBLEM NO. 1209

By J. A. Shiffman

Black — 12 Pieces

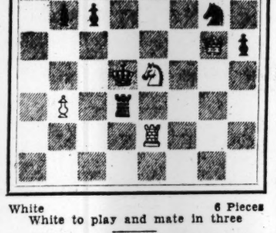


White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1210

By P. F. Blake

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1207. K-Kt7

No. 1208. 1. B-B3
2. R-K5ch
1. ——— Kt-Q4ch
2. Kt-Kt6ch Kt-Kt5ch
3. Kt-Q5 mate
1. R-Kt4
2. RxRch

End-Game No. 1. 1 R-B8ch, RxR; 2 Kt-R7, R-B8; 3 Kt-B6ch, RxKtch; 4 KxR, K-KR2; 5 K-B7, winning.

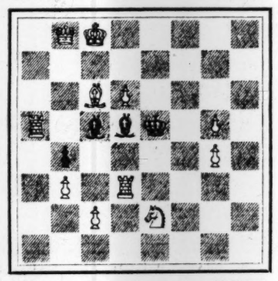
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The Lateral Black Bishop Half-Pins

Again we find the half-pinned pieces as near the black king as possible, this time with two flight squares and a pretty cross-check combination.

By E. Millins

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

N. T. Whitaker, captain of the Washington team in the recent Washington-London cable match, reports that he has just received a telegram from Holland saying that Mlotkowski of Washington is awarded a win over Winter of London on board 4, with draws on boards 3, 5 and 6. This makes the result of the match 3 to 3 and breaks London's string of victories. The games were adjudicated under the direction of the International Chess Federation by Dr. Max Euwe and H. Weenick. It is a singular tribute to Whitaker that he has been able to arrange two cable matches with London, in each case holding the strong London team, which defeated Chicago and New York teams with comparative ease, on even terms. His efforts have saved the Insull Trophy for future competition, for had London been successful in this match it would have become hers permanently.

A 20-board match between the Manhattan and the Franklin Chess Clubs resulted in a triumph for the former, 14 to 4, with two games to be adjudicated. J. L. Vanderslice, ex-University of Pennsylvania player, was the only Franklin player to win.

A sparkling gem from the recent Amsterdam tournament won by Weenick:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Weenick White	Landau Black	Weenick White	Landau Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 CastlesQR	B-B4
2 Kt-QB3	P-KK13	15 Q-B4ch	Q-K3
3 P-K4	P-Q3	16 QxPch	K-Kt
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	17 P-R6	R-B2
5 B-QB4	KtxP	18 R-Q8ch	B-B
6 BxPch	KxB	19 RxBch	KxR
7 KtxKt	R-B	20 Q-Q8ch	Q-K
8 P-KR4	P-K4	21 P-R7	RxP
9 PxP	PxP	22 B-K7ch	RxB
10 Q-K2	P-KR3	23 R-R8ch	K-B2
11 P-R5	P-KK14	24 RxQ	RxR
12 KKtxKtP	PxKt	25 Kt-Q6ch	Resigns
13 BxP	Q-K		

A brilliant game with lots of interesting combinations.

An interesting game from the Nice tournament, in which E. Znosko-Borowsky won third prize.

RETI'S OPENING

B. Kostich White	E. Znosko-Borowsky Black	B. Kostich White	E. Znosko-Borowsky Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-K5!	P-Kt5
2 P-B4	P-K3	19 Kt-R4	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	20 P-Q6	QxP!
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 QxB	P-K5!
5 Castles	P-B4	22 B-K5	KtxB
6 P-Q3	B-K2	23 PxKt	QxP
7 Kt-B3	Castles	24 Kt-B2	R-Q7
8 P-K4	P-Q3	25 Kt-K3	B-Q3
9 P-Kt3	QKt-Q2	26 KR-K	QxRPch
10 B-Kt2	Q-B2	27 K-B	Q-B5ch
11 Q-K2	QR-Q	28 K-Kt	Q-B7ch
12 P-Q4	P-QR3	29 K-R	Q-R5ch
13 P-Q5	P-K4	30 K-Kt	B-R7ch
14 Kt-K	KR-K	31 K-R	B-Kt6ch
15 P-B4	KB-B	32 K-Kt	Q-R7ch
16 Q-B3	PxP	33 K-B	R-B7mate
17 PxP	P-QKt4!		

STROKE MEN SEEM TO HAVE WON PLACES

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—William H. Belesse '30 of Columbia and Walter J. Voerhringer '30 of Pennsylvania, apparently have won their fight to remain as stroke oars of their respective varsity eights. Both were in the seats June 16 and on Saturday both coaches, Dick Glendon and Rusty Callow, said that the day's time trials would determine if the strokes would be changed for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta on June 26, here.

The only change in boatings among the seven squads was reported June 16, J. M. Vincent taking McCrea Sykes' oar at No. 6 in the Columbia freshman eight. An important change, however, is threatening the California varsity, according to Coach Ky Ebright. The California boat lost to United States Naval Academy at Princeton on June 14, and Ebright was not entirely pleased with the crew's performance.

June 16 he informed the senior eight that unless there was an improvement by June 17 two of the regular oarsmen would be taken out and substitutes would replace them. Ebright did not explain further about the men affected.

M. I. T. was the only squad which did not get on the river in the morning, although all the workouts were seriously curtailed on account of extremely rough water.

Callow kept his varsity and freshman eights in the boathouse, but allowed his junior varsity and substitute crews to go out. In the afternoon A. F. Fleitas was out of the Penn freshman boat and C. H. Groat was in his place at No. 3, which reversed the process of June 15.

M. I. T. was kept ashore in the morning because its float was not yet in place. Only the M. I. T. varsity men have arrived here and the freshmen will not reach the Hudson until June 19.

All the crews had short paddles in the evening.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	41	27	.603
San Francisco	40	31	.563
Los Angeles	38	31	.551
Oakland	37	34	.521
Missions	36	34	.514
Hollywood	31	40	.437
Seattle	29	41	.414
Portland	28	42	.400

RESULTS TUESDAY

No games scheduled.

TWO LEADERS ARE WINNERS

Robins Defeat Cardinals as Cubs Take Giants—Phillies, Reds Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	34	19	.642
Chicago	32	24	.571
New York	28	25	.528
St. Louis	26	28	.481
Pittsburgh	24	27	.471
Boston	23	26	.469
Philadelphia	21	28	.429
Cincinnati	21	32	.396

RESULTS MONDAY

Cincinnati 11, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 8, New York 5.
Philadelphia 18, Pittsburgh 14.

Brooklyn maintained its advantage over the rest of the teams in the National League race on June 16, by making it two out of three over the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 3. Chicago kept right after the leaders, however, by defeating the New York Giants by 8 to 5. Philadelphia won a hard-hitting contest from Pittsburgh, 18 to 14, while Cincinnati took the third game of its series with Boston by 11 to 1, in the remaining game. The standing remains unchanged, although the Giants have slipped farther behind in their effort to catch the Robins and Cubs.

Babe Herman was the batting star as the Robins defeated the Cardinals. The right fielder hit safely three times in four times up, one of his hits being a double, to bat in three runs and score one himself. Ray Phelps held the Cardinals fairly well in check, three runs being all that were scored off nine hits. The Robins themselves made 12 hits, including six doubles, off Johnson, Lindsey and Frankhouse, St. Louis pitchers. George Fisher did most of the hitting for the losers, the outfielder getting three out of four, to knock in one run and score one himself.

A five-run rally in the ninth inning was what gave the Cubs a victory over the Giants, Charlie Grimm, veteran first baseman of the Chicago club, hit a long home run in that inning with three men on base to practically assure his team of winning. The Giants took an early lead when Terry, Allen, Jackson and Leach each hit homers in the first three innings. Another circuit drive came in the ninth, when Frank Hogan batted for Travis Jackson and knocked the ball out of the park. Charlie Root and Guy Bush pitched for the Cubs, the first named being the winner. For New York, Carl Hubbell went the entire distance. Riggs Stephenson made three hits in four times up for the winners.

The Phillies went ahead in their series with the Pirates, when they outhit them 20 to 18, and outscored them, 18 to 14. In this contest, Chuck Klein hit his nineteenth home run of the season and also made three other hits, one of them a double. Don Hurst, veteran Philadelphia first baseman, went into the game in the seventh inning as a pinch hitter and hit a homer. O'Doul for the winners and Brickell for the Pirates, also hit for the circuit. Paul Waner and Brickell were the batting stars of the Pirates, each hitting safely four times in six times up. Collard, Sweetland and Collins pitched for the winners, with Kremer and Brame working in the box for the losers.

In Boston, Benny Frey held the Braves to eight scattered hits and one run while his team mates were making 16 hits off Grimes and Cunningham, Boston pitchers. Heilmann, Kelly and Durocher each made three hits for the Reds, with Cuccinello contributing a long home run. Boston's first and only run came in the second inning when Wally Berger, the first man up, hit the ball into the left field bleachers for his eighteenth homer of the season. Freddy Maguire did the best hitting for the Braves, getting three out of four. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	x	5	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	2

Batteries—Phelps and Lopez; Johnson, Lindsey, Frankhouse and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Jorda, Donohue and Rigler. Time—2h. 3m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	14	1
New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	0

Batteries—Root, Bush and Hartnett; Hubbell and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Root. Umpires—Klem and Moran. Time—2h. 7m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	5	4	3	1	1	1	x	18	20	3
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	4	2	14	18	3

Batteries—Collard, Sweetland, Collins and McCurdy; Kremer, Brame and Hemsley, Bool. Winning pitcher—Collard. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Pfirman, Scott and Quigley. Time—2h. 27m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	11	16	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Frey and Gooch; Grimes; Cunningham and Spohrer, Cronin. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 55m.

COACHING AIDS ORDERED

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Ensigns Paul Moret and Claude W. Hughes, end and center, respectively, on the United States Naval Academy varsity football team of last season, have received orders to report at Annapolis in time to assist with the coaching for the coming season. Both were graduated this month.

CALIFORNIANS WIN AT WILMINGTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The annual Delaware state tennis championships got under way at the Wilmington Country Club June 16 with a strong California aspect. Dolf E. Muehleisen, University of California, runnerup to Fritz Mercur in the Pennsylvania State and Middle States championships, defeated H. B. Thatcher of West Point, N. Y., in love sets.

Martin McKee, another University of California student, had a battle with Hugh McDiarmid, Swarthmore College, but won at 6—0, 3—6, 6—1. Robert G. Muench, another U. of C. player, surprised by defeating Donald Cram of Vanderbilt University, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

In the women's division, Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia reached the third round by defeating Bertie Jefferson, Wilmington.

KOJAC SWIMS FAST BACKSTROKE EVENT

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—George H. Kojac, Olympic and national titleholder, June 16 swam the 220-yard backstroke in 2m. 32 1-5s., seven seconds faster than his own American record of 2m. 39 1-5s., in an exhibition meet held at Yale.

Claim will also be made for a new world's record. The Rutgers star holds the present record of 2m. 37 4-5s. for the 200-meter distance which is 6ft. shorter than the 220 yards he swam June 16.

In setting the new marks, Kojac defeated Anderson and Cahill of Yale. Others who competed, besides the Yale team which is going to Honolulu next month for the international intercollegiates, were Alberto Zorilla and Ray Ruddy, both representing the New York Athletic Club.

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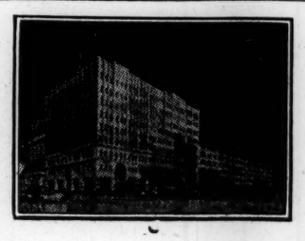
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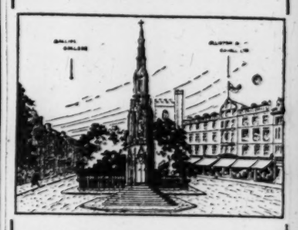
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Weetamoe Wins America's Cup Defense Candidates' Race--U.S. Open Golf Qualifiers

WEETAMOE WINS THIRD OF TRIALS

Whirlwind Astonishes Followers—Yachts Make Near Record Time

STANDING OF AMERICA'S CUP DEFENSE CANDIDATES

	1st	2d	3d	4th
Weetamoe	2	0	1	0
Enterprise	1	2	0	0
Whirlwind	0	1	2	0
Yankee	0	0	0	0

Yankee has not started in any race. Does not take in Resolute and Vanitie as not eligible for cup defense.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the competition between the new cup defenders waxing in interest through the close racing between the Weetamoe, Enterprise and Whirlwind, June 16, an unusually large fleet coursed down Long Island Sound to Oyster Bay June 17 to see the fourth of the preliminary series and the second under the colors of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Up to the June 16 race the Whirlwind has been very sluggish, but she turned up for the third contest with a head rig of the conventional type and astonished the yachting talent by leading the fleet over two thirds of the 25-mile triangular course, being particularly fast with started sheets and a ballooner.

The race was under ideal conditions, with a smooth sea and an increasing breeze that drove the three leaders over the course in almost record time, the Weetamoe won her second race logging almost 12 knots, while the Enterprise, which took second place, was beaten only 1m. 13s., with the Whirlwind 45 seconds astern of the Aldrich-Vanderbilt boat.

Weetamoe Wins Honors

The Weetamoe won the honors of a reaching start with the Enterprise close astern and the Whirlwind crossing a few seconds after, but to leeward. The first leg was a broad reach under ballooners and the Weetamoe and Enterprise went into a luffing clinch that took them high off the course. When they bore off for the mark, the Whirlwind had slipped into the lead and jibed round the buoy three seconds ahead of the Weetamoe, with the Enterprise right on the latter's taffrail. As the leaders rounded the mark the Vanitie was sighted far astern. The elapsed times on the first leg of the four leaders were: Whirlwind, 43m. 37s.; Weetamoe, 44m. 40s.; Enterprise, 43m. 45s.; Resolute, 45m. 35s. All hands made lively work in shifting ballooners from port to starboard, the Weetamoe's crew being a trifle speedier.

On the reach toward Southport, Conn., the Weetamoe again held high; but it was not until she had smothered her ballooner for the turn that she established an overlap on the Whirlwind and nosed in between her and the mark, while both yachts had gained slightly on the Enterprise.

The elapsed times on the second leg were: Weetamoe, 31m. 25s.; Whirlwind, 31m. 44s.; Enterprise, 31m. 54s.; Resolute, 31m. 29s.

All three leaders broke out jib topsails as they luffed round the mark, and after 100 yards on the port tack, the Enterprise was flung round to starboard, followed by the Whirlwind and then by the Weetamoe.

Whirlwind Still Sags to Leeward

During the last few days the Whirlwind has shifted her single-head rig to the conventional double, and with the same sails as the others interest at once centered in her performance to windward; but she soon showed the same tendency as before in sagging off to leeward, although not to such a marked degree. On the other hand, the Weetamoe seemed even better than on June 12 in soaking up to weather, and 15 minutes after the turn she had the race clinched with the Enterprise under her lee and astern and the Whirlwind in third place.

At this point the breeze canted a bit to the southward and the Enterprise, scenting the shift first, at once swung round and headed for the finish. The Weetamoe followed leisurely, but the Whirlwind held on and lost valuable seconds by overstanding.

It was this shift in the breeze that helped all three yachts cover the last leg, a windward affair, in almost record time, the Weetamoe making the distance, eight miles, in 50m. 45s., the Enterprise in 51m. 16s., the Whirlwind in 53m. 4s., and the Resolute in 54m. 56s. Half of this distance the Weetamoe and Enterprise sailed with their lee rails buried and must have logged something over 12 knots an hour.

Finishes Under Headsails

The Enterprise was just crossing the line with the Whirlwind close astern when the mainsail of the latter suddenly came flapping in along the boom, and the yacht sailed the last 50 yards practically under headsails only.

The yachts will go out again June 17 and may possibly be joined by the Yankee of Boston, which reached City Island June 16. The fleet will have its fifth and last race in Long Island Sound June 18 under the colors of the Stamford Yacht Club. The summary:

FOURTH PRELIMINARY RACE
—Distance 25 Miles

Yacht	Owners	Elapsed Time H M S
Weetamoe	George Nichols et als	2:05:49
Enterprise	W. W. Aldrich et als	2:07:02
Whirlwind	L. K. Thorne et als	2:07:47
Resolute	E. W. Clark	2:12:50
Vanitie	G. B. Lambert	2:37:36

Only 23 Amateurs Eligible to Tee Off in U. S. Open Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—Of the 150 players who will tee off in the United States open golf championship at the Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis, July 10, 11, 12, only 23 will be amateurs.

District qualifying rounds throughout the United States June 16 saw 98 professionals and 14 amateurs gain the 112 vacant places, the other 38 having been filled through exemptions. In the 38 exemptions were nine amateurs, Bobby Jones, defending champion, Francis D. Ouimet, Don K. Moe, Dr. O. F. Willing, George J. Voigt, George Von Elm, Roland R. Mackenzie and Harrison R. Johnston, all members of the 1930 Walker Cup team, and Cyril J. H. Tolley, of England, only foreign entry in the Minneapolis classic.

In the main, other first-rank golfers who failed to earn a place in the exempt list came through the qualifying round with flying colors.

In the New York district, Johnny Farrell, open champion in 1928, and T. P. Perkins, former British amateur title-holder, tied for second place behind Rocky Rich. Other qualifiers here included such well-known figures as Bill Mehlhorn, Joe Turnesa, and Johnny Golden.

Lester Bolstad, Minneapolis amateur, former "Big Ten" conference champion, led the field in the St. Paul district, and another amateur, John Goodman of Omaha, who eliminated Bobby Jones in the first round of the last amateur championship, set the pace in the Omaha district.

Ed Dudley, Wilmington professional, successfully passed the test in the Philadelphia district, and at Chicago, Jock Hutchison and Harry Cooper, professionals, qualified easily. Chick Evans, veteran amateur, also qualified at Chicago.

On the other side of the fence, three star amateurs and a half dozen well-known professionals failed to qualify in New York. The casualty list included the amateurs, Jess Sweetser, amateur champion in 1922; Eddie Held, Canadian amateur title-holder, and Maurice McCarthy Jr. Among the professionals who failed to get into the charmed circle were Mike Brady and Bobby Cruickshank, both of whom have tied for the open championship only to lose on a playoff; Cyril Walker, open champion in 1924, Tony Manero, Tom Kerrigan, and Mike Turnesa.

At Richmond, Roland Hancock, well-known professional, failed to qualify, and the same fate met Sam Perry, southern amateur champion, at Atlanta.

The lowest score turned in during qualifying play June 16 was 140 by Ben Coltrin of Oakland in the San Francisco district and by Sid Harmon of Salt Lake City in the Denver district.

The district leaders with their 18-hole afternoon scores, follow:

District and Player		
San Francisco, B. Coltrin, Oakland	71	69 140
Denver, Sid Harmon, Salt Lake City	71	69 140
Dayton, Jock Collins, Dayton	72	69 141
Omaha, (x)John Goodman, Omaha	71	70 141
Chicago, Jock Hutchison, Chicago	72	70 142
Philadelphia, Charles Lacey, Pine Valley	72	70 142
Philadelphia, Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	72	70 142
Richmond, Al Houghton, Washington	72	71 143
Dallas, Ralph Guldahl, Dallas	72	71 143
Cleveland, Tom Raklets, Youngstown, O.	71	73 144
St. Louis, Walter Kossman, Belleville, Ill.	68	76 144
Seattle, Frank Rodia, Seattle	70	75 145
Pittsburgh, (x)Fred Brand Jr., Pittsburgh	76	70 146
Pittsburgh, Perry Del Vecchio, Greensburg, Pa.	73	73 146
St. Paul, (x)Lester Bolstad, Minn.	72	75 147
Buffalo, Clarence Doser, Rochester	78	69 147
Kansas City, (x)Chester C. Jones, Lawrence, Kan.	72	75 147
Boston, Charles McAndrew, Donnet Shore, R. I.	71	77 148
Atlanta, Eddie Miller, Gadsden, Ala.	75	73 148
New York, Rocky Rich, Larchmont, N. Y.	79	69 148
Detroit, Charles Guest, Detroit	69	79 148
Los Angeles, Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	77	72 149

(x)—Amateur.

Harvard Leading in Yacht Races

INTERCOLLEGIATE YACHT RACING STANDING

College	Points
Harvard	52
Yale	45
Princeton	45
Dartmouth	43
Williams	36
Cornell	13

SOUTHPORT, Conn. (AP)—In a brisk southwest wind Harvard's two crews won one of three contests in the Intercollegiate yacht races here June 15 and showed so well in both other contests that she leads with 52 points, unless a protest made by R. H. Mariner '32, skipper of one of the Yale boats, that the Harvard boat interfered with him at the start of the second race, is granted.

The first race was started at 1:05, with 12 Atlantic-class boats jockeying for positions. The course was four miles windward and leeward from Pequot Yacht Club, which sponsored the race this year south and return to finish.

W. D. Taylor '32 skippered the Harvard boat to first place in the second race and fourth place in both other contests.

Rush Mariner's protest on the Harvard boat was that the latter forced an overlap at the start of the second race causing him to lose that advantage of an early start he had already made. The protest will be taken up by the committee, of which Briggs Cunningham is chairman.

Three more races will be sailed June 17, to decide the finish for the championship trophy. A previous plan to sail two races a day for three days was changed when the wind proved satisfactory to enable three races. All races were at four miles windward and leeward course. The summary:

FIRST RACE—START 1:05

College and Skipper	Finish H. M. S.
Yale, J. E. Muhlfeld '32S	1 55 45
Yale, R. H. Mariner '32	1 56 24
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming '33	1 57 08
Harvard, W. D. Taylor '32	1 57 09
Harvard, A. D. Weekes Jr. '32	1 58 22
Princeton, A. O. Willauer '30	1 59 01
Dartmouth, V. R. King '31	1 59 47
Williams, J. D. Fox '32	1 59 59
Williams, J. R. Baylis '32	2 00 00
Cornell, R. C. McCollom '32	2 00 26
*Cornell, W. A. Kerr '31	2 01 12
Dartmouth, J. B. Moore '32	2 01 13

*Protested by Moore for foul in overtaking on run to finish.

SECOND RACE—START 2:56

College and Skipper	H. M. S.
*Harvard, W. D. Taylor '32	3 42 25
Dartmouth, V. R. King '31	3 43 34
Harvard, A. D. Weekes Jr. '32	3 43 35
Williams, J. D. Fox '32	3 43 50
Yale, J. E. Muhlfeld '32S	3 45 01
Princeton, W. L. Crow '33	3 45 01
Dartmouth, J. B. Moore '32	3 45 03
Williams, J. R. Baylis '32	3 45 32
Cornell, W. A. Kerr '31	3 45 37
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming '33	3 45 38
Yale, R. H. Mariner '32	3 45 39
Cornell, R. C. McCollom '32	3 46 40

*Protested by Mariner for forcing overlap at start.

THIRD RACE—START 4:40

College and Skipper	H. M. S.
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming '33	5 27 43
Dartmouth, J. B. Moore '32	5 27 54
Williams, J. D. Fox '32	5 27 58
Harvard, W. D. Taylor '32	5 28 19
Dartmouth, V. R. King '31	5 29 08
Yale, J. E. Muhlfeld '32S	5 29 16
Princeton, W. L. Crow '33	5 29 23
Yale, R. H. Mariner '32	5 30 23
Harvard, A. D. Weekes Jr. '32	5 31 02
Williams, H. A. Mark '32	5 31 12
Cornell, W. A. Kerr '31	5 32 07
Cornell, R. C. McCollom '32	5 32 49

BROWN ELECTS CRANE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George E. Crane '31 of Providence, R. I., has been elected captain of the Brown University baseball team for next season. Crane has played varsity baseball for two years, last season at first base and this season at second and third.

JULIUS SELIGSON IN THIRD ROUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Julius Seligson, '30, Lehigh University, United States intercollegiate indoor tennis champion, gained the third round in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship which started at the Crescent Athletic Club, June 16.

He disposed of one of the lesser candidates from the South, George Schaffer, University of Alabama, 6—2, 6—2. But at the other end of the draw, one of the Pacific coast invaders, Clifford Robbins '32, University of California at Los Angeles, was also successful, defeating the champion's younger brother, Sidney Seligson, of New York University, 12—10, 6—1, though he had never played on grass before. Two others also reached the third by the bye and default route, Joseph de Fina, of St. Johns, Brooklyn, and Stanley J. Harte, of New York University.

The leading invaders, Harry L. Plymire, of Stanford University, seeded third, and Maurice J. Bayon and Clifford S. Sutter, of Tulane University, will make their appearance June 17, while Leonard M. Dworkin '32, of the University of California at Los Angeles, and David N. Jones, of Columbia, advanced to the second round in straight set victories.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
First Round

Harrison W. Cole, Harvard, defeated Harold Rinzler, Long Island, 6—0, 6—0.

David N. Jones, Columbia, defeated Robert Rutan, Brown, 6—2, 6—0.

Lytle Chambers, Center, defeated Milton Lambert, St. Johns, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4.

Sidney Berger, New York University, defeated Donald M. Frame, Harvard, 7—5, 7—5.

Theodore Easton, Stanford, defeated Edwin Oppenheimer, Cornell, 6—2, 6—0.

Max Sandman, Long Island, won from Bertram Hammell, Swarthmore, by default.

Elbert Lewis, California, defeated Julius Tavalin, St. Johns, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—2.

Edward Coppage, Cornell, won from W. A. Boone, Swarthmore, by default.

Casper H. Nannes, Rutgers, defeated H. M. Kennedy, Princeton, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Raymond Stone, Columbia, won from Donald Strachan, Princeton, by default.

Thomas Mount, Columbia, defeated Wesley Oler, Dickinson, 9—7, 6—1.

Edward Epstein, Lehigh, defeated Joseph Wohl, Long Island, 6—1, 6—3.

Thomas Cahalan, Fordham, defeated Nathan Schiff, St. Johns, Brooklyn, 8—6, 6—4.

Leonard M. Dworkin, California, at Los Angeles, defeated Sidney Snitkin, Lehigh, 6—2, 6—3.

Gibson McCabe, Princeton, defeated Edgar W. Davis, Upsala, 6—1, 6—0.

Sheldon Morganstern, City College, defeated Paul Haber, City College, 6—2, 6—3.

Jack Cohen, Long Island, defeated Victor Sheshonoff, Columbia, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

Victor S. Brady, Fordham, won from Robert Engleman, Lehigh, by default.

Second Round

Julius Seligson, Lehigh, defeated George Schaffer, Alabama, 6—2, 6—2.

Joseph de Fina, St. Johns, Brooklyn, won from William Irwin, Princeton, by default.

Clifford Robbins, California, at Los Angeles, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York University, 12—10, 6—1.

Stanley J. Harte, New York University, won from T. S. Nicely, Swarthmore, by default.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Holy Cross 17, Boston College 12.
Dartmouth 1, Cornell 0.
Brown 4, New Hampshire 2.

COMPSTON LEADS IN BRITISH OPEN QUALIFYING PLAY

(Continued from Page 1)

with his chip, but he holed a good putt for a 4. He played surprising golf for Jones. The conditions of play favored good golf and the gallery had expected to see him run off a string of birdies. The spectators were amazed to see him take three 5s and a 6.

Jones scored a par 4 at the tenth, but was bunkered at the short eleventh and took another 4 there. He took three putts at the twelfth for a 5. He scored three par 4's at the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. His putting and chipping were not so good as he exhibited at Hoylake June 16 and his finish was as loose as the rest of the round. He was six feet from the pin at the sixteenth with his drive but took three putts for a 4. He drove just off the green at the seventeenth, but could do no better than 4. At the home hole he had a 20-foot putt for a 3 and just missed, taking 4. His card:

Out ..... 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 6 4—40
In ..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—37—77

After Jones had completed his round at the Wallasey Club, he was mare an honorary life member of the club. He accepted with thanks in a brief speech.

Horton Smith continued to drive a long ball June 17 but was weak on and near the greens. He three-putted at the sixth. After a good mashie shot he was over the green with a chip at the seventh and was bunkered from a spoon shot at the long eighth. He hit a splendid iron two yards from the pin at the ninth, but just failed to sink his putt. He covered the first four holes of the incoming nine in 4—4—4—3, one over par figures.

He scored a birdie 4 at the 511-yard fourteenth, but went one over par 4 at the fifteenth. He was down in theoretically perfect figures, 5, at the sixteenth. With two holes to go he needed two par 4s to get the 75 he asked for before he started the round, but slipped a stroke over par on the last hole and thus missed the 75. Both his drive and brassie shots found the rough on the eighteenth. He had to fight for his 76 on the homeward nine. He three-putted at the eleventh green and he made several other mistakes that kept him in difficulties most of the way home. His card:

Out ..... 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4—38
In ..... 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 5—38—76

MacDonald Smith completed his second round at Hoylake in 71 strokes for a total of 148. After starting 5, 6, he struck his stride and finished the first nine holes in 36 strokes. His card:

Out ..... 5 6 4 3 4 4 4 3 3—36
In ..... 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 3—35—71

George Duncan, veteran British professional, scored an 82, which with his 74 of the first day gave him a 36-hole total of 156, also close to what experts expected would be the qualifying limit.

James Braid, five times winner of the championship, scored an 83 for a 36-hole total of 173 that apparently put him outside the circle of qualifiers. William Sutton, English artisan, had a 77 for 153.

Don K. Moe, Portland (Ore.) amateur, slumped from 75 June 16 to 80 June 17, but the two-day total of 155 was regarded as safe.

"Long Jim" Barnes played Hoylake in 73 for a total of 150.

Australians Have an Outside Chance

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Lunch time here, June 17, in the eventful first test match of the present series between England and Australia found the Australians with a second-innings score of 198 runs for three wickets and they required 231 more to pull off one of the greatest eleventh-hour victories in the history of test cricket. And on the morning's showing they seem to have more than an outside chance of succeeding and distinctly good prospects of staving off a defeat which, at one time, appeared almost certain.

For this belated revival in their hopes they have mainly to thank young, fair-haired Donald D. Bradman, holder of the world's record for the highest individual score of one innings of first-class cricket. He gave a masterly exhibition, showing a magnificent repertoire of strokes and took his score to 88 this morning. With him at lunch time was S. J. McCabe, the "baby" of the invading team, who signalized his appearance at the wicket by clouting the ball to boundary and was undefeated with 32 at adjournment. He scored more rapidly than anybody else against bowling that kept the batsmen anxious most of the time.

When play began this morning under a leaden sky, W. H. Ponsford and Bradman were together with 21 not out, and 23, not out, respectively, and they soon made it clear that the Australians' immediate policy was to play for time rather than runs. One hundred went up on the score board amid cheers at 12:05, and three-quarters of an hour later the total was taken to 150. Play had been in progress nearly 1½ hours before the first boundary hit was recorded.

Fortunes have fluctuated extraordinarily in the four days' play here—it is the first test game in England to which four days have been allotted beforehand—and the pendulum had swung across in Australia's favor very definitely when England was obliged to take the field this morning without the services of Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's "demon" bowler. As Herbert Sutcliffe, who made 58 June 16, was also unable to play, England was relying upon two substitutes—F. H. Copley, a young member of the Nottinghamshire County ground staff, and K. L. Duleepsinghi, a young Indian star whose omission from the motherland team caused so much comment.

As England's second innings terminated with 302, June 16, Australia was set the formidable task of scoring 429 in the second innings to win and they obtained 60 of them before stumps were drawn last night for the loss of one wicket. June 17, therefore, the visitors need 369—this is 54 in excess of the best fourth-innings score ever made by an Australian team while gaining victory.

The Australians, in the morning, were taking no risks and were determined to score only off loose balls, whereof very few were sent down. With the score at 93, consternation was struck in the Australian camp by the dismissal of W. H. Ponsford for 39. His stumps were scattered with the characteristic delivery from M. W. Tate that came off pitch like lightning. Then A. F. Kippax, hero of the Australians' first innings, was caught in slips by Hammond off Robins with the score at 152.

From this point until lunch time the rate of scoring was accelerated and as these lines were written historical Trent Bridge Ground, the scene of so many great cricket happenings, is fairly buzzing with the great question, "What will Australia do if Bradman and McCabe remain set?" It is expected that they will go out for a win, but if these two fall, the remaining batsmen, it is assumed, will be content merely to try to preserve the wicket until the call of time saves the invaders from defeat.

WINEAPPLE BACK TO SENATORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Ed Wineapple, right-handed pitcher of the New Haven Eastern League baseball team and former Providence College star, has been returned to the Washington American League team, it was announced June 17 by Manager Gene Martin. George Stern, who played with Bridgeport last year, has been signed to replace Wineapple.

PENN COACH TO RETURN

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. Walter L. Cariss, varsity baseball coach at the University of Pennsylvania since 1921, whose resignation went into effect June 14, has yielded to friends and alumni and will return to coach Pennsylvania in 1931 under a one-year contract. Dr. Cariss's teams of the last 10 years rolled up 188 victories to 77 defeats, tying three games.

WESLEYAN ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University has elected co-captains in tennis for next season. The elect are Thomas F. Howard '31 of Forest Hills, N. Y., and John W. Owen '31 of Fitchburg, Mass. These two students also served as co-captains of basketball last winter.

DARTMOUTH SEEKING ROWING INFORMATION

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Rowing as an intercollegiate sport at Dartmouth came a step nearer realization June 16 with the appointment of a committee to study the possibility of introducing rowing here. Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics; L. K. Neidlinger '23 of Boston, and Prof. Fletcher Lowe '15, were appointed by the athletic council on the committee. Since his trip to English universities to study rowing conditions, Heneage appeared more enthusiastic than ever about introducing the water sport.

The council voted varsity letters and gold baseballs to 12 members of Dartmouth's championship nine. Insignia were awarded to Capt. B. J. McDonough '30, Gunnar Hollstrom '30, E. J. Jeremiah '30, Lauri Myllykangas '31, E. C. Pickem '31, Robert A. Rolfe '31, captain-elect, E. P. Stokes '31, H. L. Barber '32, W. H. Mack '32, Harold Andres '31, T. F. Eagan Jr. '31, Howard Harvey '31.

Undergraduate members appointed to the council were Rodney H. Hatcher, Washington, D. C.; John H. Reno, Macomb, Ill.; and Kingsley R. Fall, Great Barrington, Mass.

The varsity football schedule for 1931 was officially announced June 16. Two open dates appear on the schedule. The high lights include the University of Buffalo, a new opponent, and a game with Stanford University at the Harvard Stadium, Nov. 28. The schedule:

Sept. 28—Norwich University.
Oct. 3—University of Buffalo; 10—Boston University; 17—Columbia University at New York; 24—Open; 31—Yale University at New Haven.
Nov. 7—Harvard University at Boston; 14—Cornell University; 21—Open; 28—Stanford University at Boston, Mass.

JAMES ARMSTRONG SUCCEEDS CAHILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—James Armstrong, Brooklyn, has been elected secretary of the National Commission of the United States Football Association to succeed Thomas W. Cahill, and E. R. Sansom has been named assistant secretary. The elections took place following the seventeenth annual meeting of the U. S. F. A., the governing soccer football body in the country. The commission consists of Armstrong Patterson of Detroit, re-elected as president of the U. S. F. A.; E. A. Schroeder, Philadelphia, first vice-president; W. T. Angus, Cleveland, second vice-president; W. E. Barker, St. Louis, third vice-president, and W. R. Cummings, Chicago, treasurer.

The commission extended the rule which provides for a series of three games in the final of the National Cup competition to apply also to the eastern and western finals. The usual appropriations for the Referees' Associations and the school and junior soccer committee were approved. The U. S. F. A. headquarters in New York will be continued.

MARSTON'S 146 WINS MEDAL

WILLOW GROVE, Pa.—Max Marston, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, winner of the United States amateur championship in 1924, shot a 146 over the A and B layouts of the Huntingdon Valley course June 16 to carry off the medal in the qualifying round of the Lynnewood Hall tournament. Marston shot a 70, par figures, for his first round and followed up with a 76 in the afternoon, which added to his 75 made on June 15 gave him a 221 total in the 54-hole competition run in conjunction with the medal record, for the Huntingdon Valley Cup, which he won for the fourth time. He now has permanent possession of the trophy.

HIGH WIND INTERFERES

GALES FERRY, Conn. (AP)—Yale crews, training here for the Harvard races June 20, did not go out on the Thames for the afternoon workout until almost dusk June 16 because of a high wind. The varsity and junior varsity boats paddled upstream in the rough water for about four miles and sprinted the last half-mile on the return to the boat house. The freshmen and combination crews paddled six and ten miles, respectively. In the morning all boats rowed about three miles downstream.

ITALY WINS DAVIS CUP TIE

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Italy eliminated Australia in the semifinal round of European zone Davis Cup tennis play here June 16. The final tally was 3 matches to 2. Leading by two matches to one at the close of the first two days of play, Italy clinched the tie when Baron H. L. De Morpurgo, ace of the Italian team, defeated Harry Hopman, 5—6, 2—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1. Jack Crawford brought Australia's victories to two when he defeated Giorgio De Stefani, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

CREWS NEARLY SWAMPED

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—A high wind June 16 forced Harvard's varsity crews to practice in the lee of the shore, paddling over a mile and a half course several times. The freshmen and combination boats braved the rough water to row down to the three-mile mark, but were nearly swamped several times. The morning practice for the Yale races June 20 was limited to short paddles and rowing fundamentals.

JAPAN LEADS, 2 TO 1

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Japan took a 2 to 1 lead over Czechoslovakia in their semifinal round Davis Cup tennis contest June 16 when Takeiichi Harada and Tamio Abe of Japan beat Jan Kozeluh and Roderich Menzel in a hard-fought doubles match. The two singles matches played previously had been divided.

DARTMOUTH WINS FINAL CONTEST, 1-0

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	2	.800
Pennsylvania	6	4	.600
Yale	5	4	.556
Columbia	5	5	.500
Cornell	3	6	.333
Princeton	2	8	.200

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—In the most brilliant baseball game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this year, Dartmouth defeated Cornell 1 to 0 in 10 innings when Lauri Myllykangas '31 hit a tremendous drive to score Howard Harvey '31 from second base in the last half of the tenth.

Both Robert W. Lewis '30 of Cornell and Gunnar Hollstrom '30 of Dartmouth were making their last appearances as college players, and they limited their opponents to four hits over the regular nine innings. Capt. B. S. Cushman '30 of Cornell hit a triple in the ninth inning, but was cut down at the plate on a fast relay from Myllykangas to R. A. Rolfe '31 to B. J. McDonough '30.

Two double plays aided Dartmouth in the first two innings, stopping potential rallies, while Lewis was retiring the batters in machine like order, only 28 men faced him for nine innings.

Immediately after the game, Cornell elected Sydney Goodman '31 captain for next year, and Dartmouth chose Rolfe as its 1931 leader.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Hollstrom and McDonough for Dartmouth; Lewis and Zahn for Cornell. Umpires—Kelleher and Donahue. Time—1h. 55m.

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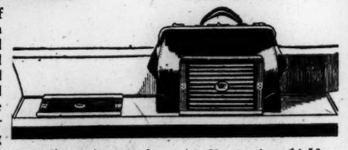
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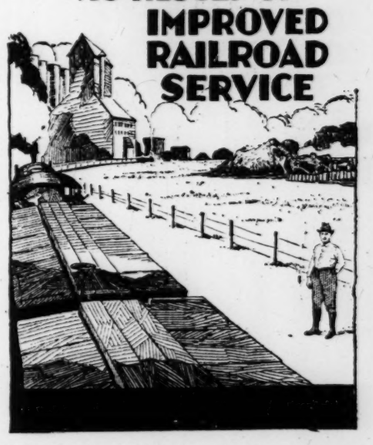
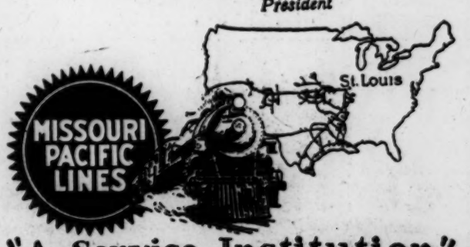

IMPROVED railroad transportation is enabling manufacturers in the state of Illinois alone, to successfully carry on their business with reduced inventories that total $420,000,000 annually. On the basis of a total value of approximately 80 billions of dollars—the estimated annual value of all manufactures in the United States—this means that improved railroad service is saving American business at least the equivalent of the interest charges on five billion dollars. The reduced inventories in Illinois were effected out of a total annual volume of business that is slightly less than six billion dollars.
Not only have the interest charges been saved. The amounts not needed in inventories at both the originating and receiving ends of the line and in transit, are released for constructive investment. Without a doubt this has been an important factor in our sustained prosperity. It is one of the most important reasons the country did not suffer from panic conditions following the readjustment of security values last winter. Very few if any businesses were caught with large stores of materials or stocks of goods on hand; consequently it was not necessary to "write off" huge losses as formerly happened. It will be remembered that there was virtually no readjustment of commodity prices to accompany the lowered security values.
So-called "hand-to-mouth" methods of doing business now are vital factors in our entire industrial and economic scheme of things. The entire system is dependent on exceptional railroad transportation and the railroads are justly entitled to a share of credit for the benefits that have resulted. That there are real benefits no one denies. And we know now that over any period of time the volume of business transacted is as great or greater under the present system as under old methods.
Sometimes it seems that the public is so accustomed to the conveniences of modern railroad service that it seldom, if ever, recognizes the fact that even the most simple purchase contains the romance of industry, commerce and human progress. There is hardly a commodity in daily use that does not reflect the combined services of a great many people and few realize how much of that service is performed by the railroads and what a small portion of the consumer's dollar ever goes to the railroads for their services.
A case in point is the consumer's dollar spent for bread. Some interesting figures have just been compiled showing that the producer gets 28.1 cents of the dollar. Transportation of the wheat represents 2.6 cents. The elevator margin is 2.8 cents. The flour manufacturer gets .6 cents. The transportation of the flour represents 4.4 cents. The bread manufacturer gets 12.3 cents. The selling cost is 16.4 cents, the "overhead" chargeable to manufacturing is 8.5 cents and the profit accruing to those engaged in manufacture of bread is 5.7 cents. The operating cost to the retailer is 15.7 cents and the profit margin to the retailer is 2.9 cents.
Super-service on the part of the railroads is an essential necessity today. The Missouri Pacific Lines appreciate this and will continue to exert their best efforts to this end that the public may have the reliable, dependable railroad transportation that it needs and must have.
I solicit your co-operation and suggestions.
President


"A Service Institution"

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Women of the Australian Bush

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Aust.

IF IT were not for the women, the occupation and development of Central Australia—or what little there is of it—would hardly have been feasible. Women have made settlement possible by insuring just sufficient of the domestic amenities to enable the men to stay. They have bridged the difference, that is, between practically uncivilized isolation and meager comforts. The railway, so far as it has gone, has improved matters and enabled the settlers to push a little further out into the empty spaces. When the transcontinental passes through the center of the continent, as is contemplated, a large part of the problem will have been solved. There would then be not only transport facilities, but cheaper freights; and where now only rough homes—a bit of mud and a few gum boughs—are seen, timber and brick structures will appear.

Already there is almost a fashionable note at Alice Springs, the present head of the line. The only hotel there has an advertisement in the Adelaide dailies inviting tourists at a reasonable tariff, and even hinting at delicacies. This is really revolutionary hospitality.

The big spaces of Australia are, of course, gradually being broken down by means of rail, air and motor travel. In the middle of the desert plain on the route of the east-west air service at Christmas there was a wonderful surprise for passengers. When they stepped out of the lines on the Nullarbor Plain—just a wide immensity of unrelieved, stunted bush—they found in the hostel (where the night on the journey going and coming is always spent, a Christmas menu of iced asparagus, oysters in the shell, roast turkey, pudding and iced drinks. Motion pictures and a Christmas tree added their part. The experience nearly took away the passengers' breaths. Here in the very heart of the desert was a party almost as brilliant as any that could have been organized in the city.

The City's Noise

It will not be long before Alice Springs has an air service. With the development of the tourist traffic, and increasing business activity, the link is really now in the forging. Gradually the mode of life in the interior is changing. Many of the old settlers will not like it. Big treks with mobs of cattle will go, but much of the routine cannot be altered yet a while. Waveney Station, which is 250 miles from the nearest railway in Queensland, is where Mrs. Annie Schaffer lives. One of the heroines of the bush, she not long ago visited Adelaide with a consignment of cattle, but she was glad to get back to the silence of the spaces.

"I cannot tolerate the ceaseless noise of the city," she said. But the lure of the bush was also in her heart.

When Mrs. Schaffer is at home she works on a cattle run, doing exactly what a man does—riding hard, branding calves, rounding up, and mobilizing cattle. She is as expert as the best of them. There is camping out at night under the stars when the bush is in its most beautiful mood, a mood soft and caressing and full of thrills.

Where Blacks Drive Motorcars

The country in which Mrs. Schaffer lives is hilly and scrubby. The cattle feed on mulga and water comes from bores and wells. The homestead is 60 miles from the nearest township, but that is only a flick of the riding whip as distance is measured in these places. The stores are delivered by motor lorry from the railway, and the mail comes once a week in the normal season. But there are times when the river is in flood, and six or eight weeks may elapse before any news is received from the outside world.

Mawson in the Antarctic was closer to civilization with his wireless than many of the settlers in Central Australia. The picturesque feature of life in the outback in these days is to see the blacks driving their own motorcars. They have become aristocrats of the bush. Some of the old settlers will not use a motor. Neither will Mrs. Schaffer.

"I prefer a horse any day," she says. "There is nothing romantic in rushing about the country in a dull, inanimate vehicle."

On Waveney Station they have hot weather for eight months of the year. Sometimes the temperature reaches over 120 degrees in the shade; but, amid difficulties and discomforts, Mrs. Schaffer insists that the life is full of delights which she would not exchange for the artificial pleasures of the city, and strange sights.

"I am trying to reverse the position," remarked Mrs. Schaffer during a chat in Adelaide. "What a sensation one of our northern camel trains would cause winding its way through your streets. People would stare, wouldn't they?"

People are apt to sympathize with these far-away bush dwellers, but Mrs. Schaffer commiserates city folk. She thinks they are to be pitied for what they miss, the spicy air, the unmatched glitter of the evening skies, the ample freedom, the wonderful birds in their gay tropic plumage, and the indefinable charm of a self-contained life.

"I'm in a hurry to get back," she said. And so soon as the cattle markets were over, Mrs. Schaffer, the real lover of the bush, was off.

Emerging Women of a New-Old World

By LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

IV—Austria and Hungary

IF OUR ethical standards have made an axiom in times of emergency of "women and children first," the business world recognizes an unwritten law of "men first" when an economic depression causes a problem of unemployment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the women of Austria and Hungary find it exceedingly difficult to secure positions of any kind. There are no vacancies in Vienna or in Budapest.

The old monarchy of Austria governed 52,000,000 persons. Its vast areas were rich in agricultural lands, forests and natural resources. The post-war State of Austria has a population of 6,500,000 and has lost the greater and much of the most valuable part of its territory. So drastic a change, following the years of war for men and in many cases starvation for women, must of necessity have upset any remaining economic equilibrium.

Employment Difficult

While conditions are steadily improving, unemployment is still marked. Actual poverty follows. It is said that of every five men in Austria there is one who is unable to earn the minimum deemed necessary for living, but of every five women only one is able to earn that living.

And so, while theoretically the World War improved the condition of Austrian women, since under the new constitution they have the same rights as men, actually they have been able to accomplish comparatively little through their new-found independence. The return of the soldier from the front robbed woman of a wartime position and gave her an inferior job or none at all.

But the delightful Viennese has not lost her gayety. She still sings and dances by the "Blue Danube" and puts to shame some of us who have a greater chance of economic success but no gayer or more debonair spirit.

Leaders Pave the Path

There is, however, a field for women in educational and welfare work. Many are teaching in grade schools and kindergartens. A few hold important professorships. Another is head of the vocational guidance department of the Vienna School System. Frau Lola Reitz, headmistress of a private school for young children, is working out an interesting theory of child development. She believes, as she says, that "the smallest child shall become self-dependent" and that "Love, friendliness and confidence, and last but not least, a great portion of humor are the means with which to educate children."

There are also women physicians, two of whom hold municipal appointments. There are writers and lecturers.

Fräulein Viende and her sister own and operate glove factories and stores. Frau Braum is an interior decorator and deals in antiques. Some of our party bought hats at a factory operated by women. A few manage other industrial plants.

But these are the exceptional cases. The majority who are able to find work hold inferior positions, in office, shop, factory or household. On the whole there are unemployment, low wages and poverty—but always the gay, debonair smile which betokens real courage.

Initiative Found

Genuine initiative, however, is to be found in certain women leaders and a growing interest in organized effort. Dr. Lowenstein-Brill is president of a new club of business and professional women. Madame Schalek, a writer of international reputation, is shortly to visit the United States as the guest of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. While in the United States she will make a study of conditions among industrial women and hopes to be able to interpret new methods to her own and other European peoples.

The International Council of Women will hold its quinquennial meeting in Vienna this year and should prove an added stimulation to the feminist movement in Austria.

What has been said concerning conditions among Austrian women might be repeated almost verbatim regarding the women of Hungary. Difficult as is the position of the Austrian woman, that of the women of Hungary is even more so.

Industrialization in Hungary

Hungary is an agricultural country, in size comparable to the State of Maine. Its population was already dense before the peace treaties were made and since that time the population has been increased materially by the return of Hungarians formerly resident in other parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, notably in Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Since the land is already intensely cultivated, Hungarians believe that with the increased population they must more fully develop manufacturing activities. Plans for such further industrialization are now in process of execution. If adequate financial support for their completion can be secured, work should eventually be available for both women and men. At present, however, men with university training gladly accept jobs as policemen or street car conductors because no better positions offer.

Perhaps trying conditions have given the Hungarian women a greater solidarity. In 1928, 60 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs visited the business and professional women of European centers as an expression of their good will toward them. Hearing of the pilgrimage of this organization, the women of Budapest organized a club similar to the clubs in the United States. Dr. Kunvavi Billa, dentist, is president of the Hungarian Club. Dr. Brody Ernone, another active member, has established a monthly magazine in order that self-supporting women might have a medium through which to express their opinions.

These are two of the few exceptions which only prove the rule. There are others. Mme. Autal is secretary of Hungary's largest coal mine. Dr. Ungar is the country's first and only woman attorney.

Teachers, musicians, an occasional artist or sculptor, a journalist, a few social workers—these point the way in vocations which will increasingly engage Hungarian women.

Difficult as the present may be for the women of these two countries, the necessity to work, a keen mental capacity, a spirit of good sportsmanship, and their warm receptiveness to new methods of advancing the interests of women—these promise much for the future. The women of Austria and of Hungary seek opportunities of self-support, of service and of growth. These increasingly they will find.

[The other articles in this series appeared on the three preceding Tuesdays.]

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Dr. Hedwig Heyl, Philanthropist, Whom All Germany Honors.

Dr. Hedwig Heyl Celebrates Her Jubilee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

ALL Germany is honoring Hedwig Heyl on her eightieth birthday, and surely no German woman has ever merited honor more justly than she. Still full of activity and often consulted by eminent women in matters upon which she is an acknowledged authority, Frau Heyl looks back upon many decades spent in doing good. Hundreds upon hundreds of her "children" rise up and call her blessed, for perhaps her chief characteristic has always been her motherliness—her readiness to help lovingly all who needed her help.

Hedwig Heyl was born at Bremen and was the daughter of Eduard Crüsemann, one of the founders and the first director of the great steamship company, the North German Lloyd. A very tender and loving bond existed between father and daughter; he watched carefully over her education and through his guidance she developed the great powers of organization which have made her career so successful. When she was only 10 years old her father gave her a cash-book and instructed her how to keep her small accounts in perfect order, telling her that without such order in money matters there could be no prosperity. The years spent in Henriette Breymann's boarding school were of immense value to the young Hedwig, for Frau Breymann was a niece of the noted pedagogue, Froebel, and devoted herself with loving care and circumspection to the best development of each of her pupils. It was there that Hedwig determined some day to found a domestic academy and a children's home.

Taught the Home Sciences

When a mere girl she married Georg Friedrich Heyl, owner of a large mineral-water factory at Charlottenburg. In possession of a beautiful home with harmonious surroundings, the young wife was shocked by the neglected condition of the children of the many women in her husband's employ. Asked by him what she would like on an approaching birthday, she begged for money to help the children while their mothers were at work. Her wish was willingly complied with and Hedwig Heyl, before she was 20, began the welfare work that has marked her entire career. She founded a crèche and later a kindergarten in which her own little ones learned and played with the children of the factory hands. Not long afterward Frau Heyl opened a cooking school for the women, who had no idea of preparing good and simple meals in a short time and on strictly economical lines. She wrote the recipes and herself gave practical lessons in cookery.

All his was preparation for the founding of the Jugendheime (Young People's Homes) that are now such a noted feature of Berlin, and other welfare institutions that owe their existence to Frau Heyl. So valued was her work that during the war the Berlin municipality intrusted to her the organization of the people's kitchens which became proverbial the world over for admirable management. After her husband's passing she undertook the directorship of the factory, where her early training stood her in good stead.

It is proverbial that busy people have the most time, and although Frau Heyl's days were filled with work, she found time for everything. Space would not permit enumeration of half that she accomplished. She founded, in 1884, the cooking and housekeeping school in the Pestalozzi-Froebel House; she wrote the "ABC of Cookery," the most practical Germany cookery book extant, every recipe in which she had personally tested. A great lover of flowers and gardening generally, she started gardening as a vocation for women, giving the first instruction herself in her large and beautiful garden at Neubabelsberg, near Potsdam, and the enterprise was crowned with much success. With Ottilie von Hansemann she founded at Charlottenburg a home for girl university students, known as the Victoria Studienhaus, where under admirable management some 150 girl graduates enjoy the comforts of a really lovely residence.

Together with Countess Helene Harrach, Dr. Heyl is still president of the German Lyceum Club at Berlin, which she helped to found and bring up to its present high standing. Though never an active politician, she has always been keenly interested in colonial questions; her chief energies, however, have always been devoted to the promotion of women's organizations. Frau Heyl was a personal friend of the Empress Frederick, who much valued her advice and cooperation in schemes for the welfare of German women.

The title of Doctor was conferred by the Berlin University on Hedwig Heyl on her seventieth birthday in recognition of her great and untiring services. None who have had the privilege of knowing her will ever forget her kind smile and her natural charm.

E. S.-H.

White Studio, New York
Miss Soo Young, Who Brings Chinese Charm to the American Drama.

Miss Soo Yong Interprets Dramatic Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

PERHAPS never before the advent of Miss Soo Yong has a Chinese lady actually become a dramatic actress on the American stage, and never before has such a talented and well-educated young Chinese lady broken age-old tradition in becoming an actress, either in her own or other countries; but Miss Soo Yong has allowed neither conservative parents, tradition, nor prejudice to interfere with her love of dramatic expression, and now, 3½ years after her arrival in New York, she is in her unique rôle, acknowledged well on the highroad of success.

It is after diligent study and application that she has achieved her present happy position, for even when she was a child she held secretly to her yearning to act, and later, while attending the University of Hawaii, she was active in the dramatic society, taking part in many theatrical performances in Honolulu. She received her bachelor's degree at this university, and became a member of the Theta Alpha Phi, a national dramatic fraternity, still keeping her unique position as the only Chinese girl interested in college theatricals, or taking part in them.

This was not, however, her only activity while in college, for she was also a member of the swimming team, played tennis and rode horseback, unusual activities for the average Chinese young lady.

She taught for a short time in Honolulu, but she soon realized her desire for higher education, and enrolled in Columbia University, department of education, specialized in dramatic arts and speech, and received her M. A. degree there. She has already been in four New York productions, with Catherine Cornell, in "The Letter," with Arthur Byron, in "South of Siam," with Lester Lorrigan, in "The House Unguarded," and in "The Squealer." Though these do not represent big parts, they supplied much valuable training, and this season she has received high praise as "prologist" with Mei Lan-Fang, interpreting the plays and their symbolism. Her diction, beautiful English and highly polished technical vocabulary have delighted critics and audiences.

She has received training in voice and in ballet work from well-known New York teachers, and enjoys particularly dancing in the "impressionistic" Oriental manner, in which graceful movements of hands and body are the aim, rather than foot work. She has been in two short talkies with Mei Lan-Fang, and in a Fox Movietone with Winnie Lightner. Her ambition is to become a great actress, and eventually to retire to China, there to teach and interpret the East and West to each other.

In comparing the dress fashions of China and the United States, Miss Yong said, "I find the Chinese dress more beautiful, more comfortable, and certainly more practical; for our styles do not change, or at least they change but slowly. I may wear this robe (she wore a lovely, beautifully embroidered turquoise silk), which I love very much, for at least five years, without fear of the mode's changing. I find it somewhat humorous that the American women, after their cry for freedom in dress, having achieved that freedom, are content again to imprison themselves in tight waists and long skirts. The American women adapt themselves too quickly to fashion, irregardless of the figure. More individuality should be their aim. I like, however, the athletic type of American girl best; she is free of movement, and unaffected." Although Miss Soo Yong admires the athletic type, she herself adopts such apparel only for sports wear, feeling, that it does not suit her.

She left the writer with one gem of Chinese wisdom that is too full of knowing advice to be neglected, that, "One has, also, to be discreet with the tongue, for what one tongue lets out, ten oxen cannot hold back."

A Press Cutting Agency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

ONE of London's leading press-cutting agencies, known far and wide as Durrant's, is run entirely by women. Established in 1880, its procedure is based on the experience of half a century. The present manager, who has every detail of the intricate organization at her finger ends, began her career as a junior assistant at the benches. She declares that proficiency in the work—which requires a fair education, good general intelligence, memory and concentration—can be acquired only by entering the business at the school-leaving age.

Fifty years ago the staff of Durrant's was housed in a small back room. It now numbers 120 employees, who occupy two large airy floors in St. Andrew's House, Holborn Circus. The nearness of the premises to Fleet Street, the great center of the newspaper activity, is an asset to an enterprise where every moment counts between the delivery of the raw material and the dispatch of cuttings to clients.

For an assistant to become proficient at her work three or four years of steady application are necessary. She receives payment from the first year, and her increments depend on her rate of progress. If she is suited to the work and remains with the firm she may become a senior reader and command a good salary. A senior reader and two juniors usually work together and by the time a paper has passed through their hands there is scarcely a line of print which has not found its way into a pigeonhole, in readiness for the collector who is eagerly waiting to dispatch the cuttings to her clients. There are no supervisors, yet not a minute is wasted. The success of the enterprise depends on the industry, care and dexterity of each individual worker and allows for no slackening of the pace.

The amount of work to be got through in a day is tremendous. Every daily, Sunday and periodical paper—including provincial publications—come under the scrutiny of these expert readers and classifiers. The reader's task demands a good memory and shrewd judgment. Time does not allow for the reading a paper word for word, but headings and sub-headings serve as a guide, and the trained eye rapidly scans the items and classifies them in accordance with one of the many specific subjects required by the vast range of clients on the books.

Royalty, cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, commercial magnets, authors, artists, musicians, society folk, sportsmen, organizations of every description: these, and many others, comprise the army of clients who keep Durrant's working at high pressure from morning to night. The staff take a personal interest in their clients, and pride themselves on missing nothing which comes within the province of the client's subject.

In the early days of the firm's history press cuttings were mainly collected from personal vanity; since then they have become one of the important means of keeping leaders of politics, industry and the arts in touch with what the world thinks of them and of the matters with which they are chiefly concerned.

The manager describes the routine as slow, plodding work, which requires much concentration, yet it is full of interest, and girls who take it up usually remain with the firm for many years. The work requires mental alertness and develops an intelligent interest in public affairs.

The magnitude of the work carried on at Durrant's with a comparatively small staff is the outcome of highly specialized method and perfect harmony between employer and employee.

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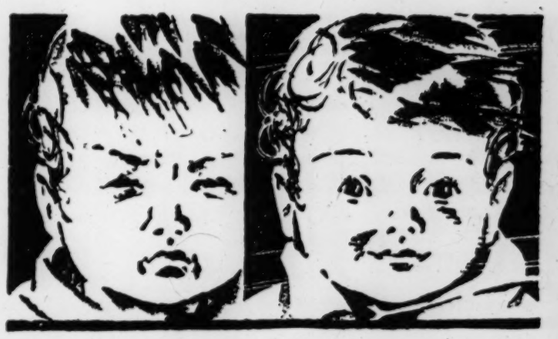
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THE HOME FORUM

Trying the Triolet

THE triolet is a fixed form of verse that comes to us from France, but, like a French rosette, it is not as easy to achieve as may be at first supposed. It has eight lines and contains only two rimes arranged a, b, a, a, a, b, a, b with the first line repeated as the fourth and seventh lines and the second line repeated as the eighth. It is a rosette with eight short loops of colored ribbons put together in a prescribed pattern, but when one has learned how the looping is made, any number of charming triolets may be fashioned.

It is especially suited to light satire, epigrams, playful humor, delicate sentiment or swift portraiture. The following triolet by Margaret Fishback entitled "Triolet on a Window Sill" published in the Saturday Evening Post, is an excellent example:

I think I'll just look out again—
Perhaps he's at the corner now.
I can't expect him yet, but then
I think I'll just look out again,
Of course he's never early when
I wish for him, but anyhow
I think I'll just look out again,
Perhaps he's at the corner now!

The unsettled feeling of the watcher at the window is brought out in the selection of words like again, now, anyhow, perhaps, and think, and by the run-on lines, until we find ourselves looking out again.

One of the finest examples of portraiture written recently is a poem entitled "Quail" by Mildred Plew Merryman, which was published on this page of The Christian Science Monitor. Ever since reading it the word quail brings up this picture!

In smooth brown bonnets and Paisley shawls,
The quail are little old ladies;
They love to gossip by leafy walls
In smooth brown bonnets and Paisley shaws.
They trot and scurry with happy calls—
The Hatties, the Susans, the Sadies—
In smooth brown bonnets and Paisley shawls
The quail are little old ladies.

Listen to their names—"The Hatties, the Susans, the Sadies," just as quaint as the little old ladies themselves.

Austin Dobson is a master of the triolet and has ventured to compose triolet sequences. One of them entitled "Rose Leaves" has this stanza:

I intended an Ode,
And it turned to a Sonnet
It began à la mode.
I intended an Ode;
But Rose crossed the road
In her latest new bonnet.
I intended an Ode,
And it turned to a Sonnet.

The stanza was first written in this way, so the story goes:

I intended an ode,
And it turned into triolets.
It began à la mode.
I intended an ode,
But Rose crossed the road
With a bunch of fresh violets
I intended an ode,
And it turned into triolets.

One of his friends persuaded him that "triolet" was not yet an English word and therefore that the plural "triolets" could not be pronounced to rime with violets, Dobson then changed it to a "sonnet," thereby sacrificing much of its grace. He could have kept his original idea if he had changed the sixth line to read

But Rose crossed the road
To pick a blue violet,

Then he could have used the word triolet for the rime.

From these several examples, it will be seen that the fifth and sixth lines of a triolet give the writer a chance to make his point before he repeats the refrain and these lines should be forceful either in making a sharp thrust, in presenting a vivid picture, or in drawing a pointed conclusion. They should never seem to be thrown in as a makeshift but must fit in with the refrain as well as have a thrust of their own. The only other line on which the poet has a chance to carry out his design is the third, and this coming as it does right after the two lines used as a refrain and before the repeated first line, must be made to fit between the two. It is always better to have this third line a definite part of either the first two lines in thought or else a part of the remainder of the triolet. When it is put in between dashes or even as a separate sentence, it breaks up the trend of thought into too many very short sentences since the lines of a triolet are usually very short.

A triolet in a recent issue of Holland's Magazine by William Allen Ward entitled "Blue Norther" will illustrate the foregoing:

Across the plain the norther blows
Its cutting, brittle, cold blue whistle;
It moves on nimble icy toes;
Across the plain the norther blows,
Where Lipans once drew willow bows;
It moves among the oak and thistle—
Across the plain the norther blows
Its cutting, brittle, cold blue whistle.

This poem is successful in that the poet makes us feel the keen edge of the north wind. He does this with his "i's" and "t's" and the very cold word "blue," in the first two lines which are the refrain lines and in the third line, but he has not been so careful with lines five and six. These two lines which should be pointed do not cut with the sharp blade of the others. The fifth line is much too graceful with its "l's" and the sixth line lacks force. The semicolons after lines two and three break up the triolet into short sentence parts.

Another poem published in The Christian Science Monitor is on the same subject and is entitled "The Wind Speaks":

I wandered in a sheltered glen
To keep my April tryst with Spring;
And found a lone white violet when
I wandered in a sheltered glen—
A note that only Spring could pen:
She would be late, then whistling
I wandered in a sheltered glen
To keep my April tryst with Spring.

This poem, though not as effective as the preceding one, uses the fifth and sixth lines to effect a metaphor that a white violet is a note written by Spring. Line six follows this up by telling what is in the note, then the wind acting in the character both of a wind and of a man waiting for his sweetheart employs the time in whistling.

One of the most delicate and graceful ways in which to express a sentiment is in speaking through objects in nature. Let us try a triolet using something in nature to call up beautiful images and tying it with a slight personal element, two people feeling the same about a foggy day. When deciding upon two beginning lines, we must not only choose two which will be effective enough to bear repeating, but which can be repeated singly. We must also consider that the first one must have two other riming words and the second one a strong rime for the sixth line. In the sixth line of the triolet above the word whistling is not such a strong word, but it is effective because it exactly expresses the grace and nonchalance of the wind as it waits. We may choose two lines and fill them in thus:

a 1. "A fog is such a lovely thing,"
b 2. This girl from London said
a 3. .....
a 4. "A fog is such a lovely thing
a 5. .....
b 6. .....
a 7. "A fog is such a lovely thing,"
b 8. This girl from London said.

The dotted lines show what has to be filled in, three and five must rime with "thing" and six must rime with "said" as well as making a point. When worked out we may have something like this:

"A fog is such a lovely thing,"
This girl from London said,
And since my heart will always sing,
"A fog is such a lovely thing,
With soft gray breast and folded wing"
It followed where my hearing led,
"A fog is such a lovely thing,"
This girl from London said.

A man's description of a fog and his reaction when hearing someone express his own idea about it.

This little graceful French form of verse merits our appreciation, and lest we think it easy of construction, we may do as the title of this article suggests and try the triolet. However, a discussion of any phase of poetics is not primarily to make poets of us all, this being an impossibility since poets must be gifted with inspiration as well as possessed of technical knowledge, but to make us lovers of poetry.

H. H. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages . . . . . 2 cents
16 to 22 pages . . . . . 3 cents
24 to 30 pages . . . . . 4 cents
32 pages . . . . . 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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CENTRAL: Room 1058: 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59a.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Yunt Art Galleries

Portrait of Miss Cruttenden. By Francis Cotes

AMONG the nine well-chosen pictures recently purchased from the Yunt Art Galleries of Kansas City, Missouri, to be hung in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, is the portrait of Miss Cruttenden, the acknowledged work of Francis Cotes, who painted it shortly before 1770. It is said to outrank any other Cotes in this country.

Little has been recorded or at least preserved about this artist. It is known that his father was Robert Cotes, once Mayor of Galway, who because of a disagreement with the Irish Parliament crossed over to London, where he became an apothecary. Francis Cotes was the pupil of a disciple of Richardson, George Knapton, and at one time is said to have done excellent portraits in crayon. He joined with other artists who, in the absence of Reynolds, petitioned George III to form the Royal Academy. Cotes became a foundation member of the Royal Academy and exhibited there from 1760 to 1770. Among his works are the portrait of his father, a portrait group of Mr. and Mrs. Joab Bates, of Mary, Lady Boynton, and Maria Countess of Coventry.

More can be told of his portrait of Miss Cruttenden than of himself. A brief historic sketch hangs by the picture, which relates that Miss Cruttenden, later Mrs. Randall, was Sarah, daughter of Edward Holden Cruttenden Esq., a director of the East India Company. The story goes that with her elder sister and her little brother, accompanied by a black servant, they escaped from the Black Hole of Calcutta on June 20, 1756.

A few years later, in England, Sir Joshua Reynolds painted them in a group. This was about 1759, and this group remained in the family until its sale at Christies on June 8 last. The story continues that the Miss Cruttenden of this particular portrait is the same quaint looking little girl on the left of the Reynolds group. Miss Cruttenden and her sister also posed for Gainsborough and his canvas was exhibited at Grosvenor Gallery.

In 1778 she became the bride of John Randall, and their daughter later became the bride of Charles Purvis. This was in 1805. Charles Purvis was the eldest son of Sarah's elder sister, Elizabeth. Then we are told this portrait passed finally to Arthur Purvis Esq., at one time in the service of the East India Company. Arthur Purvis loaned the picture to an exhibition of old masters at Burlington House in 1875, where it was cited as a Gainsborough "painted about 1777."

There is at the present time no doubt that the picture is a Cotes—not a Gainsborough. It is registered in Graves "Century of Loan Exhibitions," Vol. 1, P. 382. The portrait now comes from the nieces Maud and Ethel Kennedy-Purvis and has never before been out of the family possession.

Thus runs the legend or record of this dignified painting, now hanging temporarily in the beautiful Epperson Gallery of the Kansas City Art Institute pending the building of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery. The portrait has been admired and praised by thousands of visitors.

Its tapestried background shows a landscape of cool bronze greens, a harmonious setting for the gold-gray gown with its warm mauve tints. The knotted scarf at the waistline is in green with touches of yellow gold. The sheer white of the material about the neck and sleeves softens the lines and accentuates the lovely delicacy of the flesh. The treatment of the entire figure is impressive in its dignity and true but elegant simplicity. One takes special note of the absence of costly jewels or superficial adornment. The face and hands are those of a lady of aristocracy. She could not be called beautiful perhaps, but the artist has given her a certain charm belonging to a subject of distinction.

Pigeons

Three coral-sandaled pigeons walk
Decorously in silk attire,
With flame-kissed opals round their throats
And I forget—a city's mire.

Three notes of color—soft and close!
Here at my feet, wings and romance—
For steadfast eyes on business bent
Too low a key to draw a glance.

Yet you could give a thousand songs,
Songs without words, sung reverently—
Three notes of color on a street,
Winged music walking silently.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

The Functions of Music

Precisely how and why music encourages what used to be called sensibility, every man must determine for himself, for there can be no doubt that each individual is affected in a different manner and to a different degree. If the function of music were exactly identical in result in any and every instance the art would lose half its especial charm. . . . If a man is musical he will find somewhere in musical literature that which will quicken his pulse, bring tears to his eyes or laughter to his heart. Thus, speaking generally, all that can be said is that music by appealing to a man's feelings encourages him to feel. As a matter of personal experience I may venture to add that, when, in addition, a man makes music himself in company with others, there is often developed, as between him and his companions, an intangible but very real bond of sympathetic understanding. I have noticed this in persons who play pianoforte duets together, or in cases where the one sings or plays an instrument and the other accompanies. It is not an unnatural result after all, for both are expressing themselves jointly in the medium which, more than any other, is the quintessence of emotion and imagination. Small wonder then, that the common endeavour produces a common bond. In short . . . the same effect is noticeable as in a team of schoolboys constantly playing cricket or football together. To listen, then, to music is good, to make music yourself is better—but to make music with your friends is best of all, because the greatest sum of benefits inherent in the nature of the art is thus attainable.

Further, I have sometimes thought that a genuine love of music often induces a certain simplicity of outlook. . . . No one, of course, would pretend that this proposition is demonstrable, or even that it is universally true, for among the great composers there have been exceptions, such as Wagner, who rendered any such claim untenable. Nevertheless it is a remarkable fact that most of the great masters were very simple men. Even the great executants are as a rule far more simple than is usually supposed, and the posings and the vagaries that the public so loves to find in them have often been cultivated as a means of protection or have been deliberately assumed as valuable assets in the competition for publicity. . . . Certainly in a not inconsiderable experience of music and musicians I have nearly always found, on analysis, that simplicity, sometimes almost naïve in its singlemindness, is what distinguishes the real lover of music from the person who for reasons or other causes, merely affects a love of music. And this perhaps accounts for the undoubted charm of so many musical people—not people with musical genius, for genius is rarely charming—who have contributed something more than the average quota to the common happiness of mankind.—FRANCIS TOYE, in "The Well-Tempered Musician, A Musical Point of View."

Discerner la Création spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

AUCUNE chose, peut-être, n'a plus contribué à révéler au genre humain la beauté et les merveilles du monde naturel que ne l'a fait le microscope. L'auteur de ces lignes se rappelle avoir regardé dans son enfance à travers un microscope qui appartenait à un membre plus âgé de la famille et avoir vu l'exquise beauté d'un morceau d'une aile de papillon, les veines entrelacées d'un pétale, et la grande variété de flocons de neige. La beauté dont l'œil nu ne prend que peu de connaissance, sinon aucune, avait été révélée d'une manière compréhensible à la pensée d'un petit enfant, et le chagrin d'avoir cassé un jouet fut oublié, se perdant dans la joie d'avoir fait une nouvelle découverte.

Lorsque, dans sa grande affliction, Job ne pouvait voir autre chose que la destruction et la peine, le Seigneur, ainsi que nous le lisons dans la narrative de l'Écriture, l'appela du milieu de la "tempête" de la perception du sens matériel, et l'obligea à détourner sa pensée de ses maux vers la contemplation de la sollicitude de Dieu envers tous les hommes: "Depuis que tu es au monde, as-tu commandé au matin . . . ? As-tu pénétré jusqu'aux trésors de la neige? . . . Et conduis-tu la Grande Ourse avec ses petits?" "As-tu donné aux paons ce plumage qui est si brillant?" Des questions comme celles-ci poussèrent Job à penser à l'étendue et à la tendresse de la sollicitude prudente de Dieu, et contribuèrent à alléger son piteux état.

Tandis que le microscope nous aide à comprendre le royaume de la soi-disant nature, il montre aussi qu'une des raisons pour lesquelles nous ne connaissons pas mieux le royaume spirituel, c'est que, comme Job, nous ne cherchons pas au delà de la sphère de nos intérêts égoïstes. Peut-être, un tourbillon de circonstances adverses traverse-t-il notre chemin et semble-t-il tout nous enlever, nous laissant face à face avec la pauvreté, la désolation, la maladie, la solitude. Alors nous avons recours à Dieu, nous nous demandons pourquoi toute cette agitation, qu'en aucune façon nous ne semblons avoir méritée, et Dieu nous répond par des leçons simples et calmes. Las de ce que le soi-disant entendement mortel contemple à travers les fausses conceptions mentales, nous commençons à tourner nos regards vers la création de l'Esprit, et nous trouvons qu'il se révèle à notre sens spirituel les choses que l'œil mortel "n'a point vues," le royaume supérieur du réel, et nous sommes surpris d'apprendre que, comme le dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 264 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La matière disparaît sous le microscope de l'Esprit."

Comment la matière peut-elle disparaître d'une façon aussi simple? De même que le tube d'un microscope exclut tout objet étranger, de même le sens spirituel exclut les concepts matériels. Ayant l'œil "sain" pour contempler uniquement les choses spirituelles, nous pouvons regarder à travers les lentilles de l'Esprit et trouver les merveilles de l'univers de Dieu jusqu'ici inconnues. Nous avions, peut-être, pensé que notre fortune se composait d'actions et de bons, de maisons et de terrains, de joyaux et de vêtements coûteux; maintenant nous voyons que toutes les richesses du monde ne pourraient acheter un seul moment de réalisation de l'abondance de Dieu—de l'Esprit—qui subvient à tout besoin de l'homme. Nous apprenons que les ressources de Dieu ne manquent jamais, et que l'héritage de Ses enfants n'est pas chargé d'hypothèques, les voleurs ne peuvent non plus entrer dans la ville de Dieu, dont les rues sont pavées de bienfaisance et d'amour fraternel. Avant de regarder à travers "le microscope de l'Esprit" nous croyions que nous étions soumis à tout genre de hasard et de mal, voire même aux ravages de la maladie, de la pauvreté, de l'âge et de la mort. Or, nous apprenons que la bonté de Dieu ne change jamais, et qu'il n'y a aucun pouvoir qui puisse apporter le mal à l'homme, la ressemblance de Dieu, sous quelque forme que ce soit, ni même lui faire ressentir quelque chose qui ne soit pas bon.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à accepter comme réalité vivante ce que nous voyons à travers "le microscope de l'Esprit," et nous aide à nous détourner du sens matériel de la création. En ce faisant, nous apprenons à apprécier la beauté et la bonté spirituelles partout où nous les voyons manifestées; à exprimer plus d'amour pour nos semblables, plus de l'esprit du Christ dans notre mode de penser, plus de gratitude envers Dieu. Alors, ainsi que cela se passa pour Job, les amis que nous croyions avoir perdus reviennent vers nous, portant chacun un don en main; car, ainsi que Mrs. Eddy le dit plus loin (*ibid.*): "Lorsque nous trouverons le chemin dans la Science Chrétienne, et que nous reconnaîtrons l'être spirituel de l'homme, nous verrons et comprendrons la création de Dieu,—toutes les splendeurs de la terre et des cieux et de l'homme."

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Fragrance and Fruit

Green and white and white and green; a grove of trees or a hedge of tall green swaying under the gentle heat of long beams of sunshine. Tiny clusters of white that are flushed with a creamy tint, spring out from tight green calyxes, flare back in two curving wings like the headdresses of the medieval French dames of tapestried romance, resembling clusters of petals cut from soft white rippling Chinese silk. They hang in a graceful downward curve from a flexible green stem. Some of the blooms are closed as if they were silken slippers with round green heels; others are outspread flowerets that the soft gold of the sun transmutes into a stream of fragrance.

This fragrance flows in all directions, wafting as does the odor of the powerful Persian scent of attar-of-roses; not like the course of a stream but in a gradual diffusion to all points. It is a fragrance of honey, touched with a mere hint of spice; a sweet yet not too cloying scent of summer gardens.

Oval leaflets are carried on long stems, not singly, but arrayed in even ranks opposite one another, terminating at the end of the stem in an odd oval leaflet, thirteen to fifteen on a stem. Their size full grown approximates an inch in length; there are surfaces marked by straight veinings. Their smallness gives that touch of delicacy to the multitudinous clusters hanging so thickly from the branches.

Belying that so noticeable delicacy is the sturdy tree itself. Black, thorny and tough, it rears upward heedless of outside influences. Its spiny bark, forbidding to the eye, is only an outward husk or thin plating of armor, for the inner cords of fine-grained wood are straight, strong and of a polished finish.

Autumn brings long thin hulls or pods of maroon-brown seeds, sweet and eatable, curved like that of the lowly bean. Frost toughens these fruits and makes them crackle as the wind swings them about the bending spiny branches. The spicy honey taste of the tough stringy locust pod is but the fruitful effort of the springtime fragrance of the locust blooms. Whereas in spring there is honeyed fragrance, in autumn there is honeyed taste.

If autumn has denuded the locust tree of its sere and brown oval foliage, autumn also gives the tree a rest. That rest is but a preparation for spring and the tender green of oval leaflets and the silken creamy white of the fragrant blooms.

All Mountains

Give me all mountains,
City, town, the precinct
of temple
the crowded town gate,
I have no love for;
Walls must crush or hide
whether of market
palace court
or precinct.
Give me the stream's cold path,
the grove of pine,
for garden terrace
the unclaimed
bleak
wild stretches
of the mountain side.

Give me no earth
crushed flat
with cruel layer
of fitted square
or meted length,
but boulders
unhewn
but set apart
as secret altars,
high in the loveliest
alder grove
or poplar. . . .

Marble of islands,
snow of distant points,
threatened with wave of pine,
with wash of alder,
my islands
shift and change,
now here now there,
dazzling,
white,
granite,
silver
in blue ether.
I swim
who tread the mountain path as air.

—H. D. From "Hymn to Artemis."

Discerning the Spiritual Creation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE thing, perhaps, has done more to open to mankind the beauty and wonderfulness of the natural world than has the microscope. The writer recalls as a child looking through a microscope owned by an older member of the family and seeing the exquisite loveliness of a portion of a butterfly's wing, the intricate veinings of a flower petal, and the great variety of snow crystals. The beauty of which the natural eye takes little or no cognizance had been revealed in a way comprehensible to the thought of a little child, and grief over a broken toy was forgotten in the joy of a new discovery.

When Job in his great affliction could see nothing but destruction and sorrow, the Lord, as we read in the Scriptural narrative, called to him out of the "whirlwind" of material sense perception and caused him to turn his thought away from his troubles to the consideration of God's care over all: "Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days . . . ? Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? . . . Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" "Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacocks?" Such questions as these stirred Job to think of the vastness and tenderness of God's provident care, and helped him to feel his own pitiable plight less poignantly.

While the microscope helps us to comprehend the realm of so-called nature, it also hints that one reason why we do not know more about the spiritual realm is that we, like Job, do not look beyond the range of our own selfish interests. Perhaps a whirlwind of adverse circumstances crosses our pathway and seems to sweep everything away, leaving us to face poverty, desolation, sickness, friendlessness. Then we call upon God, seeking to learn the reason for all this disturbance, which we in no wise seem to have deserved, and God answers us in simple, quiet lessons. Weary of what so-called mortal mind contemplates through false mental concepts, we begin to look to the creation of Spirit, and find revealed to our spiritual sense that which mortal eye "hath not seen," the supernal realm of the real, and we are amazed to learn that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit."

How can matter disappear in so simple a way? As the tube of a microscope shuts out every extraneous object, so spiritual sense excludes material concepts. With an eye "single" to behold spiritual things only, we can look through the lens of Spirit and find the hitherto unknown wonders of God's universe. We had, perhaps, been thinking that our wealth consisted of stocks and bonds, of houses and lands, of jewels and costly apparel; now we see that all the riches in the world could not buy a single moment's realization of God's—Spirit's—bountifulness meeting man's every need. We learn that God's resources never fail, and that the inheritance of His children has no mortgage upon it; nor can thieves enter the city of God, whose streets are paved with helpfulness and brotherly love. Before we looked through "the microscope of Spirit" we believed we were subject to all manner of chance and evil, even to the ravages of sickness, poverty, age, and death. Now we are learning that God's goodness never changes, and that there is no power which can bring evil of any sort to man, God's likeness, or cause him to experience anything that is not good.

Christian Science teaches us how to accept as the living reality that which we see through "the microscope of Spirit," and helps us to turn away from the material sense of creation. In so doing, we learn to appreciate spiritual beauty and goodness wherever we see them manifested; to express more love for our fellow men, more Christliness in our thinking, more gratitude to God. Then, as was the case with Job, the friends we thought we had lost, come back to us, each bearing a gift in his hand; for, as Mrs. Eddy further states (*ibid.*), "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Best Place

There is no place so good as the place we are in,
Right here is the point to start in to win.
Love, peace and contentment are always in store,
And however much comes, there is always much more.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Hunt Completes Keats's Education

Hunt had recently brought out his Story of Rimini, a long narrative poem. His style is fluid enough, cloyed with honeyed epithets; a weight of detail drags the flow of the story to little purpose. The chapters are hardly differentiated. As in the Feast of the Poets there was a preface explaining his intentions in writing the poem. This preface, with the discussion which it called forth, brought Hunt, once more the man of letters, new admirers and new detractors. He repeated there, however, what he had said already, that poetry is above all things an art; that imagination is the touch-stone of the poet; that Pope was no poet; that music and strength must mark the language employed; that for the English poet Shakespeare must be his first and chief guide; and that Lear's cry, "I am a very foolish, fond old man," can teach us all that poetry has to teach.

On these subjects Keats and Hunt talked by the hour together. They neglected none of the pleasures of the imagination. They exhausted all: those which are called up by the poets and heroes of ancient times, the sound of the summer rain against the windows, the crackling of the coals on the winter hearth. Sometimes the two writers sat down together at the table, and wrote verses on some given theme. On one of these occasions they crowned each other with laurel wreaths, in imitation of the bards of the ancient world. Some friends of Hunt's happened to come in and surprised them in this guise; Hunt immediately tore off his crown; but Keats was in a wild mood, and persisted in wearing his throughout the visit. Keats improvised two sonnets in honor of this occasion.

These sonnets are of no importance, but occasionally the improvisations turned out well; Keats's sonnet on the Grasshopper and the Cricket, beginning "The poetry of earth is never dead," was written on one such occasion; and on another, rather later, when Shelley had dropped in, the poets were set by Hunt to produce sonnets on the subject of the Nile. Shelley's effort was poor enough, and Keats's not particularly good; but Hunt wrote one of his best short poems, with an often quoted line:

"It flows through old hush'd Egypt
and its sands,
Like some grave mighty thought,
threading a dream."

Keats at this time was very much under the influence of Hunt; an influence which Hunt owed as much to his wit as to the variety of knowledge he displayed — rather superficial knowledge, to say truth—and to his charm of manner, his attractive voice, and his love of beauty, and affection for his friend. He completed Keats's education.

When the conversation lasted on into the night, Keats used to sleep at Hampstead. They made up a bed for him on chairs, in the studio which was furnished with low book-cases, on which stood busts of poets and soldiers. On the walls hung engravings and pictures.

Sometimes he went back to London across the fields:

"Keen, fitful gusts are whisp'ring here
and there
Among the bushes half leafless and
dry;
The stars look very cold about the
sky,
And I have many miles on foot to
fare."

However, he troubled himself neither about the cold, nor the icy wind, nor the rustling of the dead leaves, nor the long distance that lay between him and his night's rest. His thoughts were with Milton, with Laura, with Petrarch. Poems sang in his head. Visions surrounded him; he asked for "a golden pen" that he might

"write down a line of glorious tone,
And full of many wonders of the
spheres."

—ALBERT ERLANDE, in "Life of John Keats."

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EDUCATIONAL

Propaganda Best Met by Clear Thinking--Not More Propaganda

By EVELYN SHARP

London

SOME interesting utterances have been made lately with regard to what has been well described as "the new type of education brought into existence to meet the needs of the post-war world." In our earlier revulsion of feeling against the war it was perhaps natural that many educationists should feel that the obvious retort to the war propaganda of the old textbooks, and systems of nationalist teaching generally, was the substitution of definite teaching of the opposite kind. That attitude of mind has been slowly changing with our growing realization that, as Professor Zimmern puts it in an article on "The League of Nations and the Teaching of History" (the New Era, April, 1930): "The best remedy against propaganda is not more propaganda; it is disinterested thinking"; and so, "in resisting the temptation to promote propaganda in the schools, the League is doing a far greater service to education than any which it could render to the cause of peace if it reversed its policy."

As regards the universities in particular, the problem involved in finding a perfect method for the study of international affairs has been admirably defined by a writer on this subject in the latest issue of the League's Education Survey (Geneva, January, 1930) as being "Nothing less than the problem of understanding the world in which we live"; and the same liberal view of the relations that should exist between life and the subjects studied in the schools seems to have colored the presidential address to the Classical Association, delivered in Hull on April 9 by the Archbishop of York. Uttering a warning against our present tendency to crowd the humanities out of the curriculum in many modern universities through the exclusive study of science, he went on to say:

"The most important part of any human being's environment is spiritual, not physical; the most important of his relationships are those between himself and God, and those between himself and his neighbors.

Giving to the word civilization its wider world significance, and assuming its form to be that of any nation that possesses a university system, we may see in the Archbishop's utterance the same dominant idea that characterizes the approach of the League of Nations, through its Committee for Intellectual Coöperation, to the creation of a place for international studies in all higher education. In the article already quoted, the writer comments on the isolation of the scientific worker from the very world he is engaged in revolutionizing and transforming, so that he is unable to control the use that is made of his discoveries. That is often disastrous; but, the writer maintains, this divorce between thought and action in the study of politics may be even more disastrous, since, for the student of politics, "' there is no other laboratory than the world of affairs."

To bridge the gulf between scientific study and practical experience in world politics, by means of some education process adapted to university life, represents therefore the line along which the policy of the League of Nations, so far as the League may be said to have a policy at all, seems to be finding its way, and it is a line in harmony with the best tendencies of modern education both in the New and the Old World. The suggestion is thrown out in the Education Survey that a technique might be evolved for the purpose out of the method of working adopted in the various Commissions of the League at Geneva, where the debates carried on by experts from different parts of the world offer "a unique combination of specialism, developed to the highest degree, with practical statesmanship, exhibited in an international society with all that implies of authority, dignity and largeness of view." Here, there is inspiration for the true internationalist who is concerned with university education.

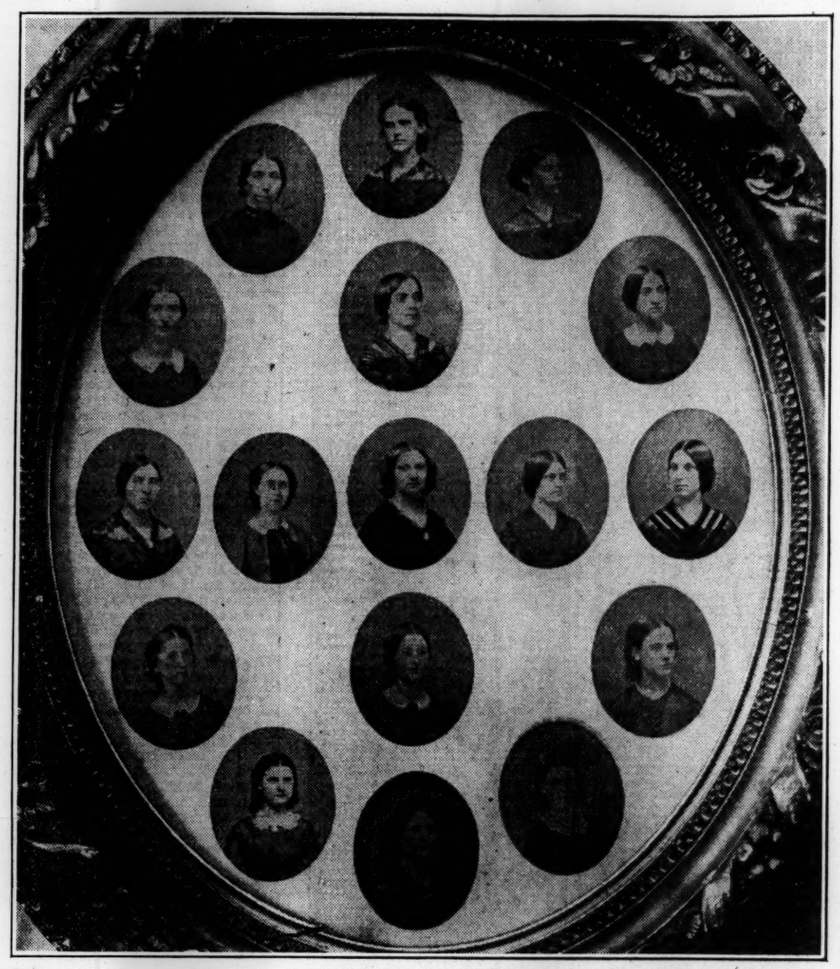
One Approach

One approach to the achievement of this is perhaps traceable in the American colleges of the Near East, the oldest of which are Robert College of Constantinople and the American University at Beirut, both founded as far back at 1863; since then, others have been opened in Smyrna, Sofia and Athens, the two latter, post-war in origin, probably approaching most nearly in their curriculum to the newer forms of international study. In the University of Wales, where there is a chair of international politics, the faculty has always encouraged participation in the summer courses organized by the Geneva School of International Studies. In the Swiss universities, a great increase has been noted in the choice of League problems as the subject, not only for lectures, but also for the doctorate theses that are submitted by students. But neither these examples nor similar manifestations of interest in international studies shown in the universities of countries as widely diverse in culture as, for instance, Canada and Czechoslovakia, can be said as yet strictly to fulfill the hopes of the Geneva Secretariat for the development of a new technique in higher education that shall so increase the knowledge and widen the experience of the younger generation in regard to world affairs as to make a permanent effect upon international relations.

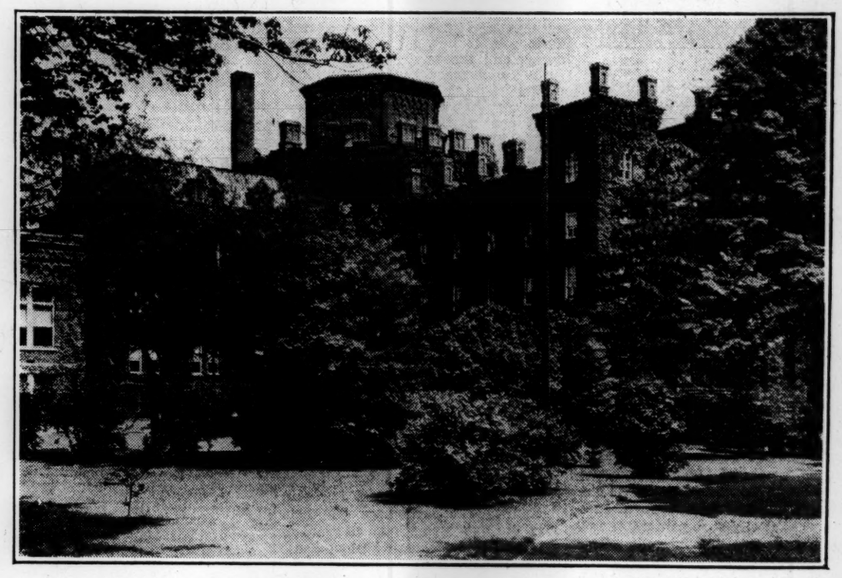
Desire Increases

Yet, among students, the desire for it increases rapidly, and not only among those who hope to become the diplomats and statesmen of the future, but also those others who are daily growing more aware of that set of human responsibilities that were rarely if ever realized by the young undergraduate of the past. I have in mind a group of young men and women in one of our older English universities, who allowed me, not long ago, to open a discussion on the question of peace propaganda in education, and who, though apparently dissimilar in temperament and political bias, seemed equally desirous of promoting international understanding and equally dissatisfied with existing methods.

There was a special touch of ardent realism in the complaint of one student, who said that he had recently visited a museum in which the department devoted to war was filled with exhibits that at least made an appeal to the intelligent mind, but, on entering the section devoted to the products of peace, he had been instantly bored by dreary pictures of plowmen and weavers, and by glass cases filled with specimens of wheat and apples. It was a complain that found immediate response in my own mind, and it certainly bears out Professor Zimmern's contention that "every true educator knows that the healthy mind reacts against excess and that propaganda therefore breeds its own antidote," and so "the best remedy is not to exaggerate in the opposite direction, but to work for a steady enlargement of the circle of vision."



Seventeen Pioneers in Higher Education for Women, Because They Were the First Class to Graduate From Elmira College—That of 1859.



Photograph by Fred T. Loomis

For Seventy-Five Years the Center of Activities at Elmira College—Ivy-Clad Cowles Hall.

Elmira, the College on a Hill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Elmira, N. Y.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago 66 young women were just completing their first year at Elmira College, then called Elmira Female College, the first institution in the world to offer to women the same opportunities for higher education which men had enjoyed for two centuries. Seventy-one years ago 17 very proud girls displayed to an amazed and skeptical world 17 degrees.

When a girl of the past century had attended one of the typical academies for girls where she learned embroidery in silk, gold, silver and pearls, petit point in flowers, fruit, landscape and sculpture, nun's work, painting in water colors, and pattern waxwork, she was supposed to be prepared for life. But a few alert girls were not satisfied with such an education. They wanted what their brothers had. And so, when Elmira Female College was established, offering higher mathematics, such as trigonometry, conic sections, and mensuration; French, English literature, Latin, Greek, intellectual and moral philosophy, physics, botany, chemistry, physical geography, astronomy and music, with a standard of scholarship equal to that of the best men's universities a few courageous girls seized the opportunity.

Dr. Thomas Woody, in his book, "Women's Education in the United States," says, "Elmira College is the oldest existing women's college in the United States which succeeded in attaining standards in a fair degree comparable with men's colleges at the very beginning of her career. The charter of the college was given on condition that 'no degree shall be conferred without a course of study equivalent to a full ordinary course of study as pursued in the colleges of this state shall have been complete.'"

Spoon and Umbrella

The entering students were expected to bring with them a spoon, an umbrella, a pair of overshoes, a Bible, a Bible Dictionary, an ancient and modern Atlas, and a copy of the Plymouth Collection of Music. Each student was required to furnish one pair of sheets and a pillow case. Her roommate would furnish the change necessary for the common bed.

There was much fear on the part of the trustees and the world in general that women would become mere "literary dolls" lacking in domestic virtue and genuine charm. To avoid this dire contingency it was prescribed at the beginning that students should each do part of the work. One hour a day was the required time to be spent. But later, because of the objections of the young ladies, the time was reduced and finally the plan was abandoned. However, today those who wish to, may do such work as waiting on table and assisting in the offices, for which they receive a certain amount of their board. Many of the Elmira students work their way through the college in this way.

As for athletics, they consisted solely of walking. A large map in the registrar's office showed the boundaries within which the ladies might walk; on West Union Street, southward to the southern extremity of the triangular park, northward not to exceed three-quarters of a mile, eastward only to Main Street, and westward not to exceed half a mile. Within this small domain the young ladies were expected to walk for at least half an hour each day when the weather permitted.

The required gymnastic dress in 1865 was as follows:

"The gymnasium costume should be of black alpaca, lined throughout. In style it should be as follows:

"Waist—Garibaldi, long enough to allow arms to be raised.

"Belt—Four inches longer than a close-fitting measure, in order to allow the free use and expansion of the respiratory organs.

"Sleeves—Long, full at the top, plain and small at the wrist.

"Skirt—Finished 10 inches from the floor; width from three to three and one half yards.

"Drawers—Turkish, full, drawn in with an elastic at the bottom, falling over a la Zouave, same length from floor as skirt.

"Underskirt—Dark material, usually moreen, in all cases to be supported from the shoulder by a loosely fitting underwaist, to which the drawers should also be attached; the waist is essential for warmth, but in length of shoulder, size of belt and armhole, should correspond with the waist of the costume."

Women's Baseball

This was the costume required for baseball when that sport was added to the athletics of the college. In an Elmira College magazine dated June, 1871, we read, "Baseball has been the favorite amusement of the collegians this spring. Two clubs have been formed and we hear a match is in contemplation." And the next year, "Two baseball teams, the 'Shoo Flies' and the 'June Bugs' will commence practicing as soon as practicable for a match game. The 'Shoo Flies' are good on the fly but the 'June Bugs' excel in the 'home run.'" In another number of the magazine we find that, during recreation hours the college campus on the north side was devoted to croquet and the little lake afforded much amusement as well as exercise for the young ladies.

Such were the beginnings of women's athletics. Today Elmira College girls participate with other colleges in baseball, basket ball, hockey, tennis, and the annual "Play Day," held every spring.

"The College on a Hill," as Elmira has been appropriately called by her daughters, consisted, when it opened, of a five-story building and a campus of 14 acres, situated on an elevation in the Chemung Valley, near the town of Elmira. The building, patterned after Windsor Castle, and named Cowles Hall in memory of the first president, Augustus W. Cowles, still remains the center of college life, surrounded now by many new buildings. The new dormitory and the library building, erected within the past four years, are said to be among the best examples of Gothic architecture in the country.

But it has been against great odds that the administrators of the college have had to work in order to meet the growing demands. Prejudice against higher education for women was so strong at first that support for the college was difficult to obtain. The state appropriated some thousands of dollars and various subscriptions were received, but these and the tuition were not at all adequate to run the institution. However, the gifts of Simeon Benjamin, a prominent business man of the city of Elmira, amounting to about $80,000 served to establish the institution fairly firmly, and through the gifts of others and the enterprise of the enthusiastic adminstrators of the college, Elmira has managed to hold her place among the 100 other women's colleges which have been established in the past 50 years.

Law and Finance Included

With the change in standards of education from the purely cultural to the practical and utilitarian as well, Elmira's curriculum has expanded, until now it includes courses in home economics, law and finance, secretarial training, expression, music and art. Women are no longer content to teach, nurse or marry. They demand that they be allowed to participate with men in fields of activity, and to be able to do so they must have training. It is Elmira's aim to answer these demands. Her graduates, though they are most prominent in teaching, have gone out prepared to hold positions in the business world, in journalism, as home makers and instructors in drama, art and music.

Among her most illustrious graduates are: Alice Robertson, former congresswoman from Oklahoma, America's second congresswoman; Lena Gilbert Brown (Mrs. H. H. Ford), author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning"; Mrs. H. C. Brown, one of the first women physicians in the west; Sylvia Chatfield Bates, author of "The Vintage," "The Geranium Lady," "Elmira College Stories," and an adaptation of "Moby Dick"; Dr. Mary Niles, who established the first school for the blind in China; Molly Anderson Haly, poet and contributor to the leading magazines; Eliza H. Lord, formerly dean of women at Western Reserve University; Mary W. Himman, who established the first community kitchen in Boston; Sarah A. Pratt, formerly dean of Westminster School in New Willington, Pa.; Rachel Eliza Tolles, principal of the Presbyterian College for Girls in Beirut, Syria; Carria B. Leonard, for 30 years a member of the editorial staff of David C. Cook Company, and Catherine Saunders, professor of Latin at Vassar College, recently elected president of the Classical Society of the Lower Hudson.

Elmira College graduates have also become wives of illustrious men. Mary S. Lord became the wife of Benjamin Harrison, the former president of the United States; Hattie Clough was the wife of William Sharp, the former Ambassador to France, and Kate Atwater became the wife of Edward L. Adams, once the American Consul to Ireland, Sweden and Canada.

Virgil After 1950 Years

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

ALL eyes are now being turned on Italy, for the simultaneous celebration at Rome, Mantua, and Naples, of the bimillenary of Virgil is one of the most important ceremonial literary events that Europe has ever known. The lectures that are being delivered at Milan by Professor Conway, of England, Professor Carcopini, of the Sorbonne, Professor Weege (Brussels), Professor Zielinski (Warsaw), and many others, testify to the range of Virgil's influence.

Virgil, indeed, has been most happy in his literary fame. He sprang at once into an astonishing popularity, which he never lost even in the cultural collapse of the Dark Ages. Propertius said that, while it was being written, people confidently expected the "Æneid" to be something better than the Iliad," and Augustus and his court eagerly watched over its composition. Difficult as it must have been for any work to come up to these extravagant expectations, the "Æneid" more than satisfied all that had been hoped of it, and was admired no less for its epic treatment of its central idea that Rome was divinely destined to be the focus of a united and national Italy, than for the skill with which in it Virgil had put the final touch of perfection to an originally barbarous and stubborn language, that had been subdued to the purposes of literature only comparatively recently.

In the almost impenetrable blackness of the Dark Ages, Virgil's was one of the few classical lights that kept steadily burning. He was the object of an intense, superstitious veneration, the "sortes Virgilianæ," or attempts to read the future by chance passages out of his works, being consulted both by the exalted and the lowly, the educated and the ignorant, for many centuries.

Throughout this period unceasing pains were taken to bring his lines into accordance with the Scriptures and the well-known theory that in one of his poems he had foretold the coming of Jesus was universally accepted. This theory has, of course, been long since abandoned, but the early recognition to which it points of a more peculiarly Christian temper and outlook in Virgil than can be found in any other classical poet was not mistaken, and even today, in the words of Professor Mackail, he is regarded as "anima naturaliter Christiana, the articulate voice of a whole creation groaning and travailing in pain together, subject to vanity not willingly but in hope, waiting in earnest expectation for the manifestation of the Sons of God."

The "Æneid" had an immediate topical and political significance. It was intended to inspire the Romans of the first century B. C. with the conception of their city as the foundation of an Italian nation. To bring current politics into a work of art is a notoriously unwise procedure. The interest it arouses is invariably paid for by unbroken neglect once the passage of time has rendered the political arguments antiquated. This penalty Virgil has never paid, because history has contrived that the ideal of national unity that he placed before the Roman people should remain almost until the present day unrealized, so that through all the ages the "Æneid" has kept its political appeal. And now that Italy is in the first flush and enthusiasm of nationhood, the message of the "Æneid" is to her more significant and compelling than ever, and the influence of Virgil as great as it was 1950 years ago.

Now comes the Graduate Conference. The School of Education of the University of Michigan plans this experiment in the field of alumni-university relations. All alumni who have graduate degrees from the university with education as a major are being invited to Ann Arbor for a special conference held during the first four days of the week of July 21. The program provides for discussion of trends and problems in certain major fields of education. The conference is free to these graduates and is a definite project in alumni education and relations. Within the last year or more, American colleges and universities in increasing numbers have undertaken various educational and social projects which emphasize the ultimate fact that their responsibility toward their students does not cease with the presentation of diplomas and the cashing of endowment gift checks.

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IN THE SHIP LANES

EUROPA as a name for transatlantic ships has a historic derivation, for the first Europa was among the pioneer steamships in transatlantic service, having been built for the Cunard Line in the early days of its existence. Following her dismantling in the late 1860's another ship of virtually the same name entered service, this being the Europe, of the French Line, built in Scotland, in 1864.

Tracing the series of ships of this name, the Seven Seas, a North German Lloyd Line magazine, reports other vessels which followed the first Europa bearing that name. The latter vessel was reconstructed in 1873, lengthened, and converted from a paddle to a screw steamer.

Almost coincident with the building of the Europe was another Europa, of the Anchor Line, built in Glasgow in 1867, this being the last of the illustrious name for 40 years. In 1907 the Italian Line—now the Navigazione Generale Italiana—constructed a vessel of 7900 gross tons, after which the name "Europa" went through a period of uncertainty on the part of various steamship lines, when, for a score of years, it was about to be given to different ships and ultimately changed.

The Europa

According to the magazine in question, the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd both were contemplating this name for vessels to be built in 1907, but when the Lloyd ship was completed she eventually bore the name of "George Washington." The Hamburg-American Line had, therefore, a clear right to the title, and was on the verge of commencing the ship of this name, when a depression in world shipping occurred, and the vessel was not built. Then came the era of great ships, led by the Olympic of the White Star Line, of 46,000 tons gross, and to compete with her the Hamburg-American ordered a vessel of 50,000 tons. It was planned to name this ship "Europa," but she eventually entered service as the Imperator, and is now the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line.

Name Adhered To

The name "Europa," however, had not been lost sight of, and when the Hamburg company laid down a second great ship at the Blohm & Voss yards at Hamburg, she was given the name, unofficially, of "Europa." When she was about to be christened, however, she slid down the ways bearing the name "Vaterland," and now bears the name "Leviathan," of the United States Lines fleet. Even today there might not be a Europa had it not been for the fact that the Hamburg-American Line named one of its new vessels the New York.

The North German Lloyd would have been glad to name its twin fliers the Bremen and the New York, these being the ports between which the ships ply, but obviously a second ship running between New York and Germany under the name of "New York" would hardly be appropriate, and so the Lloyd Line was unable to employ this name, and reverted to the much-postponed "Europa."

No name in transatlantic maritime operations appears to have achieved the widespread use or consideration which this appellation has enjoyed, although there have been other names which have been used on several ships, notably Majestic, America, New York, and Britannic.

Ship-to-Shore Phone

Radio telephone equipment has been installed on the steamship Homeric, of the White Star Line, following the same type of installation on other transatlantic liners, including the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, and the Majestic and Olympic, both of the White Star Line. The transmitting and receiving equipment is owned and operated by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd. Service is maintained with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's short-wave stations in New Jersey, and connection with land wires to all points in North America is possible. The rate for conversation between these ships from any position at sea is $21 for three minutes to New York, the charges to other points being at a higher rate, with a pro rata overtime charge for more than three minutes.

Winter Cruises

A winter cruise by the steamship Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, to the Mediterranean has been scheduled by that company, leaving New York Feb. 21, 1931. This is the seventh cruise of this nature made by the Mauretania, and the schedule has been adjusted to conform to international events at various ports of call en route. The total distance of the cruise is 9550 miles, in the course of which she will make 11 ports, going as far east as Alexandria. The cruise will consume 34 days, ending at Southampton.

West Indies cruises for next winter already have been scheduled by the Çosulich Line, with its new motor vessel Vulcania. These voyages are of 21 days' duration, will comprise 5800 miles of travel, and will include visits to various ports in the West Indies, as well as at Venezuela, Dutch Guiana, Panama and Cuba.

Travel Guide

A Vest Pocket Travel Guide has been published by The Christian Science Monitor, containing timely information for people contemplating a transatlantic trip. It gives data on passports, visés, baggage, steamship advice, tips, coinage, time differences, counting in four langauges, customs regulations, and United States diplomatic and consular representatives in Europe, together with a list of Monitor offices abroad. Arrangements are being made to distribute it widely on steamships and elsewhere, and individual copies may be obtained from the publication offices of this newspaper.

Steamship Schedules

The three Italian lines—Navigazione Generale Italiana, Cosulich and Lloyd Sabaudo—have just announced jointly that first class passengers traveling on their ships may now disembark either at Lisbon or Gibraltar and re-embark at the same or the other port within three months on any of the Italian liners, without additional cost. With this arrangement the passengers may leave the vessel for a tour of Portugal and Spain and resume their eastbound journey on the vessels of any of these three lines having available space. The only stipulation is that the stopover must be arranged for prior to sailing.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, June 19

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Friday, June 20

Olympic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland (11 p. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, June 21

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Arabic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Roussillon, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Roma (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Colombia, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Western Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Sunday, June 22

Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Tuesday, June 24

Columbus (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Wednesday, June 25

Republic, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, June 22

Arabic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, June 19

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, from Havre, Southampton, Antwerp.

Friday, June 20

Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Saturday, June 21

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow; Albertic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, June 24

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, June 25

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, June 27

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, June 28

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 23

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Tuesday, June 24

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, June 30

Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, June 28

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, June 25

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

Thursday, June 26

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, June 20

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cobh; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cobh.

Saturday, June 21

Lafayette, French, from Havre; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, June 22

Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, June 23

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Carinthia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Franconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Paris; Lafayette, French, from Havre; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg, Halifax; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, June 24

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, June 25

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, June 22

Franconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

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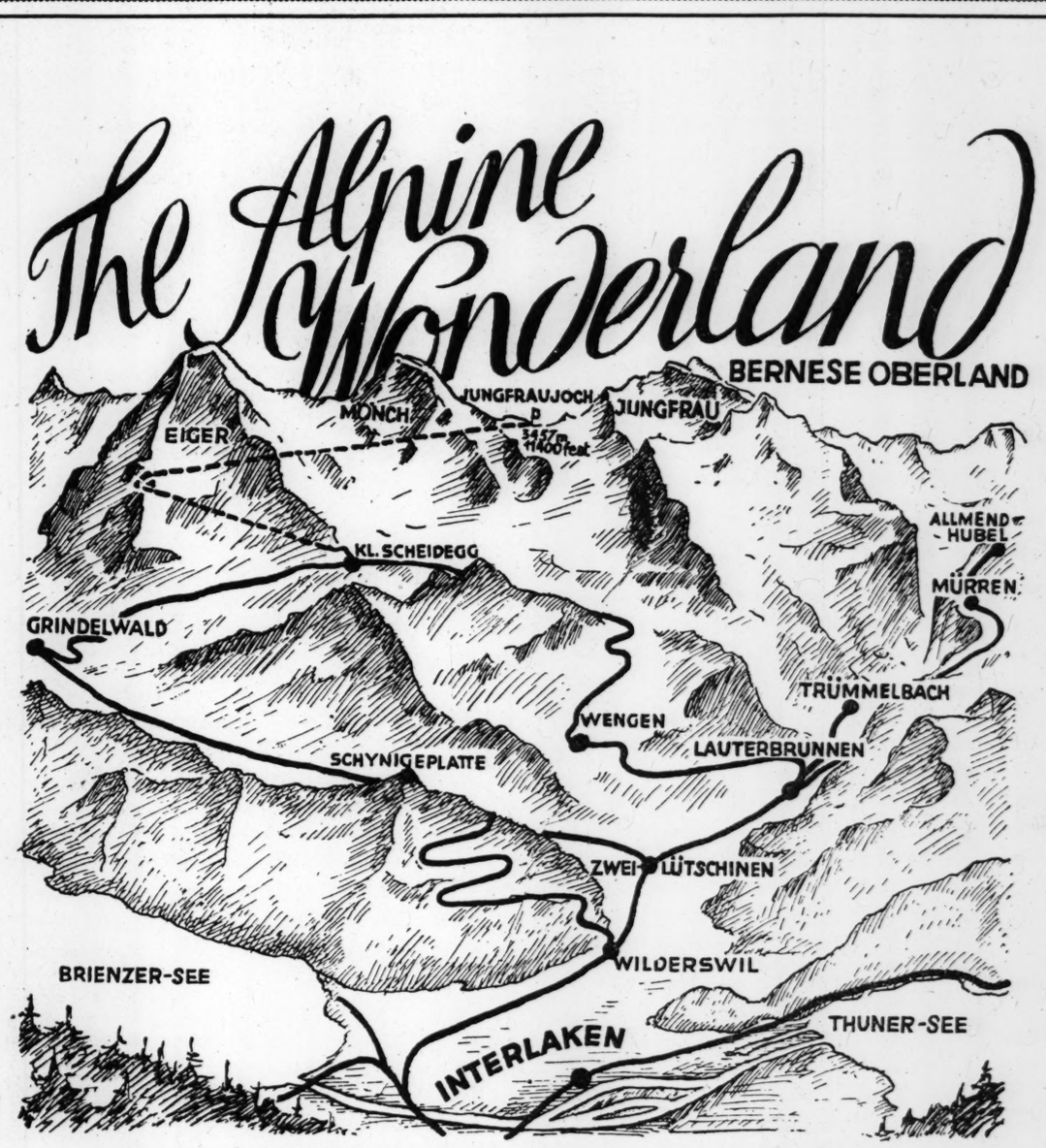

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The press here describes with much satisfaction the excellent treatment which the Rumanians in Czechoslovakia are accorded by the Government of that state.

It points out that when the territory, which these Rumanian minorities inhabit, constituted a part of Hungary, they were not allowed a single state school in their own language, as the result of which not less than 80 per cent of them were illiterate. In contrast to this, the Czechoslovak Government now maintains several state schools and many courses among the Rumanians and all in the language of the people.

It adds that textbooks printed in the state of Rumania are used in these schools and that persons from normal schools in Rumania serve as teachers in them. It says also that the state of Czechoslovakia is preparing primers and a number of books especially adapted to the Rumanian minorities. This care given to a small group of citizens of an alien origin is an example of the tolerance and wisdom of the Czechoslovak people.

If the Rumanians, while rejoicing in this example of Czechoslovak statesmanship and good will, should follow it and establish state schools in the many Bulgarian villages in southeast Rumania, it would appreciably improve international relations in southeast Europe.

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Einstein's Latest Researches Reveal Utter Unreality of Sense Testimony

Before Power Conference, the Pioneering German Physicist Explains His Theory That 'Space,' Not Materially But as a Symbolical Concept, Contains Reality

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NEW YORK—The text of Prof Einstein's speech, delivered in Berlin before the World Power Conference, follows:

Conceptions and conceptional systems, logically regarded, never originate from sense experiences. But they are always caused, however indirectly, by sense experiences; they are related to sense experiences and in this relationship lies their meaning and their significance.

If we wish to be clear on the meaning of the pre-scientific conception of space we must seek to visualize those characteristics of our world of experience which have given rise to the formation of a conception of space and of geometric conceptions in general. Regarded from this standpoint, the conception of a real world of externals and material bodies undoubtedly preceded the conception of space.

First Steps Based on Matter

We need not further analyze what characeristics of our world of experience have led to these fundamental conceptions and in what the close linking up of these concepts with the world of experience consists.

Among the many things which are included in the term "material objects" one category plays a particular rôle. This we call "the relative position of solid bodies." Conceptions of space as well as the conceptions of the system of Euclidean geometry are based upon this idea. The most important conceptual element for the comprehension of the law of "the position" of motionless bodies is that of their contracts. On this are based the most important concepts of congruence and measurement.

Greeks Evolved a System

The great significance of the geometry of the Greeks lies in the fact that, so far as we know, it represents the first attempt to comprehend a complex of sense experiences through a logical deductive system. Instead of starting from matter with its manifold forms, it is based on a few formal elements: point, line, plane and distance.

From these were constructed material forms and positional relations between bodies which were purely theoretical and were founded on certain established rules: the axioms. These fundamental elements are themselves idealizations of material objects.

Getting Away From Matter

The conception of a space continuum does not appear at all in Greek geometry, although it certainly forms a part of pre-scientific thought. It was first introduced into mathematics by Descartes, the founder of modern geometry. The Greeks were satisfied to study reciprocal relationships between their idealized material objects: points, lines, planes and distances.

Their conception of space was based on the idea that it was easier to study the relationships of all bodies as compared with one than as compared with one another. This one body, however, is the fiction of an infinitely extended body or one with which all the others can be brought into contact. It is clear that the existence of a quasi-rigid earth surface, or the existence of drawing paper in a study of plane figures, must have given rise by means of drawn representations to the formation of this conception.

The service which Descartes rendered to mathematics through the introduction of a space continuum cannot be too highly estimated. In the first place, it made possible the study of geometrical figures by means of analysis. Secondly, it strengthened geometry as a science in a decisive manner. Henceforth a straight line and a plane were no longer favored in principle over other lines and surfaces but all lines and surfaces received equal treatment.

Euclidean Geometry Simplified

A single axiom took the place of the complicated axiom system of Euclidean geometry. This axiom, in the words of today, reads: There are systems of coördinates compared with which the interval as of neighboring points P and G may be expressed by coördinate differentials dx_1, dx_2, dx_3 in the formula:

$$ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2.$$

From this, i. e., from Euclidean metric, all conceptions and propositions in Euclidean geometry can be deduced.

However, perhaps the most important thing is that, without the introduction of a continuum of space, in the Cartesian sense, a formulation of Newton's mechanics would have been impossible. The fundamental conception of acceleration used in this theory must be supported by the conception of the Cartesian coördinates of space, for acceleration in nowise may be deduced from concepts which only relate to relative positions of bodies, or material points and their time changes.

Space Begins to Be Important

It may rightly be said that, according to Newton's theory, space plays a rôle of physical reality, as Newton well knew, although this fact was later overlooked.

The Cartesian coördinates of space had therefore to begin, from the point of view of physics, with two independent functions. It established through the Pythagorean theorem possible positions of practically rigid bodies, as well as the inertial movement of material points. It seemed absolute in the sense that it worked but that nothing could work upon it or modify it. It was the infinite, the eternally unchanging repository of all that is and happens.

The frame of the Newtonian theory is distinguished by concepts of space-time and ponderable matter. To this there came in the nineteenth century a new element—ether. As soon as the undulatory character of light had been established by Young and Fresnel it was considered necessary to accept an inert substance which permeates all bodies and completely fills an space—ether, the vibrations of which were supposed to be light.

Newton's Framework Destroyed

Newton's theoretical framework was completely destroyed by the Faraday-Maxwell field theory of electro-magentic phenomena, for the realization gradually grew that electro-magnetic fields, which are also to be found in empty space, could not be regarded in a satisfactory manner as mechanical conditions of the ether without encountering objections.

One became accustomed to regarding electro-magnetic fields as fundamentals of no mechanical nature. Moreover, they were still regarded, as heretofore, as conditions of the ether, which, however, could no longer be regarded as a form analogous to solid matter—all the less, since at the turn of the century the concept of the molecular structure of matter gained more and more ground.

Even though these electro-magnetic fields had established themselves as not mechanically comprehensible, fundamental substances, there still remained the question of the mechanical characteristics of their medium, the ether. H. A. Lorentz answered this by stating that all electro-magnetic facts force us to the conclusion that ether is everywhere motionless as opposed to Cartesian and Newtonian space.

Another Material Factor Goes

How close was the thought: The fields are conditions of space; space and ether are one and the same. That it was not realized lay in the fact that space, as the basis of Euclidean metric and Galileo-Newtonian inertia, was considered absolute; that is, incapable of being influenced. It was considered a rigid frame of the world, which, so to speak, existed before all physics and could not be the basis of changing conditions.

The next step in the development of the conception of space was that of the special theory of relativity. The law of the spreading of light in empty space in connection with the relativity principle regarding uniform movement resulted in the necessity that space-time be united in a single four-dimensional continuum. For it was recognized that reality did not conform with the conception of simultaneous events.

Putting Theory Into a Formula

A Euclidean metric had to be ascribed, as Minkowski was the first clearly to recognize, to this four-dimensional space, which, by the use of an imaginary time coördinate, would be completely analogous to a metric of three-dimensional space of Euclidean geometry.

On the existence of a space structure expressible through Euclidean metric was founded the later development, which has become known under the terms of "the general theory of relativity" and "the unified field theory."

Inert Nature Unreal

After it has been realized that no absolute character could be ascribed, not only to speed but to acceleration, it was revealed that reality did not conform to the conception of an inertial system in nature.

It was clear that laws must be so formulated that this formulation could claim validity in a four-dimensional space in terms of every Gaussian system of coördinates—a general covariance of equations which express the laws of nature. This is the formal content of the general principle of relativity. Its force lies in the question: What are the simplest general equation systems of covariance?

This question in this generalization has not yet been productive. A statement has still to come as to the character of the structure of space. This is supplied by the special theory of relativity, the validity of which for small areas must be granted. That means: There is a structure of space which for the infinitesimal surroundings of every point can be expressed mathematically through a Euclidean metric. Or: Space possesses a Riemannian metric.

Mathematics Helps

On the physical ground it was clear that this Riemannian metric also formed simultaneously the mathematical expression of the gravitational field.

The mathematical question corresponding to the gravitation problem was, therefore, this: What are the simplest mathematical conditions to which a Riemannian metric in four-dimensional space can be reduced? In this manner the field equations of gravitation of the general theory of relativity were found, which have received the well-known confirmations.

The significance of this theory for the recognition of the structure of space can be characterized thus: Space under the general relativity theory loses its absolute character. Until that phase of the development, space was accepted as something the inner substance of which was not capable of being influenced and was in no wise changeable. Therefore, a special ether had to be accepted as a basis of the field conditions localized in empty space.

Space Real: But Not Material

Now, however, the real quality of space, the metric structure, was recognized as changeable and capable of being influenced. The condition of space gained a field character; space became analogous in structure to the electro-magnetic field. Separation of the concepts of space and ether was thus to a certain extent automatically removed after the special theory of relativity had already removed the last bit of substance from ether.

The general theory of relativity in its former shape would have been, from the logical standpoint, an ideal physical theory on account of its completeness, had there been only gravitational fields and no electro-magnetic fields in nature. The latter, however, could not be represented through Riemannian metric.

Old Formulæ Outworn

One had to seek a structure of greater richness of form which would encompass the Riemannian metric structure and at the same time be able mathematically to describe electro-magnetic fields. This task is to be solved through the unified field theory by the establishment of a space structure the mathematical characteristics of which are as follows:

P and P' are any two points of a continuum. PG and P'G' are two line elements going out from these points.

The hypothesis of the metric structure states that the quality of the two line elements may be spoken of intelligently; more generally, that line elements are comparable in respect to their size. The Riemannian character of the metric is expressed by the hypothesis that the square of the size of the line element may be expressed by a homogeneous function of the second degree of differential coördinates.

Idea, Not Matter, Real

On the other hand, a statement within the frame of Riemannian geometry about a direction relation, for example, about the parallelism of the two line elements PG and P'G', has no meaning. If the hypothesis is added that parallel relations of line elements can be intelligently spoken of, then one attains the formal basis of the unified field theory.

To attain completeness it is now only necessary to add the hypothesis that the angle between two line elements going out from the same point is not changed by a parallel movement of elements. The mathematical expression of the field law should be the simplest mathematical conditions to which such a space structure can be reduced.

"Space" as Ultimate Reality

The discovery of these laws appears to have been made and they correspond, in the first degree, in fact, with the known empirical laws of gravitation and electricity. Whether these laws also supply a useful theory for particles of matter and their movements must be shown by further mathematical investigations.

Taken together we can say symbolically: Space, brought to light by the material object and raised to scientific reality by Newton, in the last few decades has swallowed up ether and time and is about to swallow up the field theory and the corpuscular theory as well, so that it will remain as the only theory representing reality.

CLOTH 'FAMINE' POINTS TO CALM IN INDIA'S CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion patriots have seized upon cloth woven in Bombay mills. These at least are Indian concerns, though real "khaddar" must be handspun.

But although Bombay mills have cleared out their stocks at enhanced prices, they are totally unable to fill the gap. The result is that the patriots are left with alternatives of once more buying foreign cloth or going naked. Those who remember the boycott movement of 20 years ago have no doubt which alternative will be chosen.

Indeed, the rush for foreign cloth has already recommenced and prices of Chinese and Japanese fabrics are soaring. Even in their extremity patriots are determined to eschew English goods. But collapse of "khaddar" supply furnishes useful comment upon declaration that India is self-sufficient in the matter of clothing its peoples.

LONDON (AP)—A Bombay dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company June 17 said that Sir Prabhasanker Pattani, acting on behalf of the Government, had arrived at Poona and had opened negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, imprisoned Nationalist leader, for abandonment of the civil disobedience campaign.

The exact nature of the conversations was not disclosed, although it was understood Sir Prabhasanker was trying to reach a compromise with the Mahatma on four points previously advanced by him.

BOMBAY (AP) — Although troops have stood by ready for action, they have not yet been called on by the Government in its campaign of rigorous suppression of picketing of foreign cloth shops and toddy shops by Nationalist volunteers.

The police, instructed to "handle demonstrators firmly," did so in the single disturbance reported June 16, and for the first time since the civil disobedience manifestations began gave no quarter.

The disturbance was of fairly serious proportions, and lasted about four hours. Ten members of the crowd were injured. Twelve police charges were required to break up the mob.

Many Degrees Given by Northeastern

Northeastern University conferred 409 degrees at the commencement exercises in the Boston Opera House on June 16.

The school of engineering, in its eighteenth commencement, had the largest graduating class of the four schools represented. Two hundred and forty-two degrees were awarded in engineering, including 97 electrical engineers, 57 civil engineers, 44 chemical, 38 mechanical engineers and six industrial engineers.

Degrees conferred in the evening school of law's twenty-ninth commencement numbered 116. The school of commerce and finance, also an evening school, bestowed 17 degrees at its twenty-first commencement, and the school of business administration, which was holding its fifth commencement, graduated 34.

Twenty-four students were graduated with scholastic distinction, three of them receiving their degrees with high honor.

MOTON COMMISSION ARRIVES IN HAITI

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The Moton Commission, named by President Hoover to study educational problems in Haiti, arrived here June 15 and was greeted by applauding crowds.

The commission is headed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute.

PROVIDENCE URGED AS 'HUB' FOR SHIP LINES

Connection Is Sought With Great Lakes and European Ports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Establishment of a line of steamships by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to connect Providence with Great Lakes and Atlantic and European seaports, is recommended in a report completed June 17 by the port development committee of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

The scheme would require modification of the Panama Canal Act of Aug. 24, 1912, which, with certain exceptions makes it illegal for railroads of the United States to own and operate water lines.

The report is designed as a reply to a report of the New Haven railroad upon the development of the Providence port. The railroad took the position that the New Haven now gives the city a "complete and adequate rail service" to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The chamber's report urges the New Haven to augment its rail service by steamship service which would place it in the position of a terminal railroad. At the same time the chamber reiterates its approval of the completion of the Southern New England Railroad, which was started in 1912 to connect Palmer, on the Central Vermont Railway, with Providence, and was never completed.

New England, as a geographical trade unit, the report declares, requires "the establishment of one or more strong terminal railway systems in New England, free from trunk line control."

The proposed co-ordination of rail and water service would connect Providence with Fort William and Duluth, centers of grain traffic, and with Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

The plan includes the operation of steamships from Providence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic, as well as service through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast.

EINSTEIN TELLS POWER MEN OF 'FIELD THEORY'

(Continued from Page 1)

heating as for light and power. But, as Miss Caroline Haslett, director of the Electrical Association for Women, England, said "engineers must cooperate more with housewives." This is exactly what Mrs. Christine Frederick, director of the Applecroft Experiment Station, Greenlawn, Long Island, recommended at the International Advertising Convention here last year.

Engineers, Miss Haslett said, must find out the needs of the consumer and adapt electrical apparatus to them. Most of their literature was too technical, she continued. Engineers must not forget they are dealing with an entirely new type of customer. Description of the apparatus should be simple. The association she heads teaches housewives to use electricity in their homes and explains to the engineer the housewives' views.

Women, for instance, complain there are not enough outlets in homes and thus started a campaign among architects and engineers. Young girls, Miss Haslett concluded, should be taught more in school about the use of electric power and the first summer school for domestic science with special courses on this subject has now been commenced in England.

Great stress was laid on the electrification of farms, which formed the second subject of this committee meeting.

Of 12,000,000,000 kilowatt hours sold in Germany in 1928, only 5 per cent was consumed by farms, one speaker pointed out. More than 80 per cent of the power consumed by agriculture is used on the fields, another speaker stated, and he therefore urged the introduction of electric plowing.

Milking By Electricity

Another speaker suggested the extensive electrification of dairies, though he admitted these were especially adapted for the consumption of steam. Yet, when building new dairies, the installation of electric power can result in much saving of money. In Germany today there are 10,000 electric milking plants. One speaker from Switzerland concluded his discussion with "farmers are conservative. One must not only speak about good ideas but must put them into practice."

The discussion of the committee meeting on the trade in solid fuels centered more around the problem of ashes than around coal itself. Everywhere there was a tendency to introduce ash-free coal. A. Lessing, consulting chemist and managing director of "The Clean Coal Company," England, explained special methods for removing substances producing ashes from coal. The discussion showed the necessity of the consumer and producer of ash-free coal to come to terms on the increase of the price of this coal.

Frontier River Issue

Only two resolutions on the first day were passed in the committee meeting on water rights. One stated that one of two neighboring states should have the right to request the formation of an international commission for investigating the possibilities of developing a river flowing along the frontier. This resolution may be submitted to the League of Nations for consideration.

Einstein Explains Space

On the afternoon of the first day a speech was made by Prof. Albert Einstein, in which he alluded for the first time before a large audience to his new field theory, which created so much interest last year. His lecture was one of the most simply worded he has ever delivered. The mathematical system of Euclid did not include the concept of space, he commenced.

This was introduced into geometry by Descartes. Newton elevated space to the position of something physically real. Space at that time seemed to be something unchangeable. Newton's doctrine was characterized by three concepts—material objects, space and time. In the nineteenth century a further element was added, namely ether.

The wave character of light had been discovered and it was thought necessary to believe that the substance called ether filled all the space there is, and that its undulations were light. Newton's theoretical system was shattered by the discovery of the field theory of electromagnetic phonomena.

Space Only Reality

It was admitted that these fields were phenomena which would not be conceived by mechanics. But they were still considered as conditions of ether although they could no longer be regarded as substance analogous to matter. What would have been more simple than to declare these fields to be conditions of ether itself.

But physicists refused to do this because they believed in the unchangableness of space. Here the theory of relativity helped to clarify the situation. Space and time become interrelated. Place lost its unchangeable character.

Space finally became analogous to an electromagnetic field. The distinction which had hitherto been made between ether and space, with the former filling the latter was thus automatically destroyed. Laws governing these fields now seem to have been discovered, Dr. Einstein continued, referring to his recent work. These laws conform with the laws of gravity and electricity.

He concluded his address with the words "space has swallowed up ether and time and is about to swallow up the field theory and the corpuscular theory as well, so that it will remain as the only theory representing reality."

GASOLINE PLANT IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Construction of a gasoline refining plant here is planned by the National Mining Society. Officers of the organization declare the new plant will effect a saving of $12,000,000 yearly for oil by-products which are now imported.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, June 18

Transoceanic Radiocast

Linking World Power Conference in Berlin With National Electric Light Association Convention in San Francisco (NBC—T and short wave). Speakers scheduled to be heard at both conferences—Matthew Sloan, speaking from San Francisco; Dr. Carl Koettgen, from Berlin; Lord Derby, from Camberley, Eng.; Dr. Oscar von Miller, from Berlin; Senatore Marconi, from London; Owen D. Young, from San Francisco; Thomas A. Edison, from Orange, N. J. 4.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). Seized by Burmese natives. 8.

"The Master of the Chrysolite" (Bay State—CBS). "Forty Fathom Trawlers" period. 8:30.

"Goethe" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). The great German poet refuses to lower his artistic ideals even for his patron. Music from Thomas's "Mignon," based on a novel of Goethe's. 9.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS—T). Hour afternoon classical ballad and masterwork period by symphony orchestra, direction of Howard Barlow; Lillian Bucknam, soprano; Kenyon Congdon, baritone. 4.

Marie Corday, soprano; Lucerne Male Quartet; Quebec Woodwind Ensemble (Canadian Pacific—WOR). "Lucerne-in-Quebec" program in the mood of the Laurentian country of northern Quebec 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Light opera excerpts of Herbert, Kalman and Friml, familiar bits by Grieg and Mendelssohn, modern specialities. Mixed vocal ensemble and combined orchestras. 8.

Allan Jones, tenor; Del Staigers, cornetist; Henry M. Neeley, master of ceremonies; concert orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). New Mobiloil Summer series. Welcome to Mr. Neeley. Features, "Funiculi Funicula," by Del Staigers; Lehar's "Villia-Merry Widow" by strings; excerpts from "Cavalleria Rusticana" by entire group. 8:30.

Foresters Quartet; orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). "Pretty Little Dinah Jones," "My Gal Sal," "Honeysuckle and the Bee," by quartet; solo, "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs"; "Mosquito Ballet" and "Changes," by orchestra. 8:30.

Paul Oliver, tenor; Olivé Palmer, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Best bits, "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," "Do You Know My Garden"; duet, "Tell Me, Little Gypsy," "Clavelitos"; duet, "Where My Caravan Has Rested," "Marcheta" and "Habanera" from "Carmen." 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Male quartet and orchestra. Best bits, "Duna," "An Even Song," "Charmaine," "Venetian Love Song" and "Berceuse-Jocelyn." 11.

Rhythmic Music

Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain) "Yeast Foamers" period from Chicago. 8.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grantland Rice sport interview (WEAF—T). 10:30.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Popular variety program from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). 12.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Selections from "Rigoletto," "A Musical Snuff Box," "Canzonetta" of Godard, "Lyric Pieces" of Grieg. 6.

Voice of Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS—T). One hour. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music by father and five sons. 7.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS—T). Balalaika orchestra, male quartet and soloist. 9.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain). Wieniawski's "Legende," Fiocco's "Allegro," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chanson Arabe." 7.

Talks

"Life on the River of January" (WJZ—T). Edward Tomlinson. 5.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:30.

Literary Digest Topics in Brief (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (S. W. Strauss—CBS). 7:45.

"Trials and Tribulations" (CBS). Paul W. White, feature writer and newspaper column conductor, in "Bill Schudt's Going to Press" period. 6.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). Discussion of the bond market. Five melodies by orchestra, each quite typical of its location. 9.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Columnist of the New York Telegram. 11:15.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, dance program.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; news; baseball.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 NBC, "The Spirit of Independence in Colonial Boston."
7:30 NBC, Sketch, "Whales and Vinegar."
8:00 NBC, "Troika Bells"; Russian music.
8:30 Sketch, "The Night Court."
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Bakers Orchestra; male trio.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird.
10:15 Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:45 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
5:54 Music; Sport Digest; baseball.
6:15 Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
8:00 "Dixie Trail."
8:30 NBC, Libby Concert Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Tek Orchestra; vocal soloists.
9:30 NBC, Harry Archer's orchestra, soloist.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Orchestra and Band.
10:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Cronies Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball, Digest; Radiogram.
11:09 "Midnight Melodies"; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Menihan's Orchestra; time.
6:00 The Modernists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:45 Kelvinator Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, "International Sidelights."
7:30 WNAC Players.
8:00 CBS, Frank Crumit, Julia Sanderson.
8:30 Evinruders Orchestra; vocalists.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular variety.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch, "Farmer Joe."
10:30 CBS, Grand Opera Concert.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 CBS, Chicago dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Richard K. Morton.
5:30 Instrumental trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Short wave program from San Francisco, Berlin, London.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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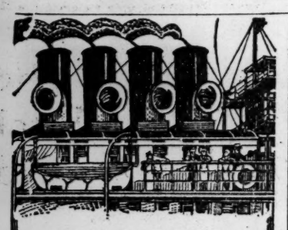

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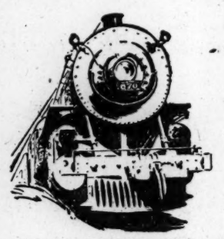

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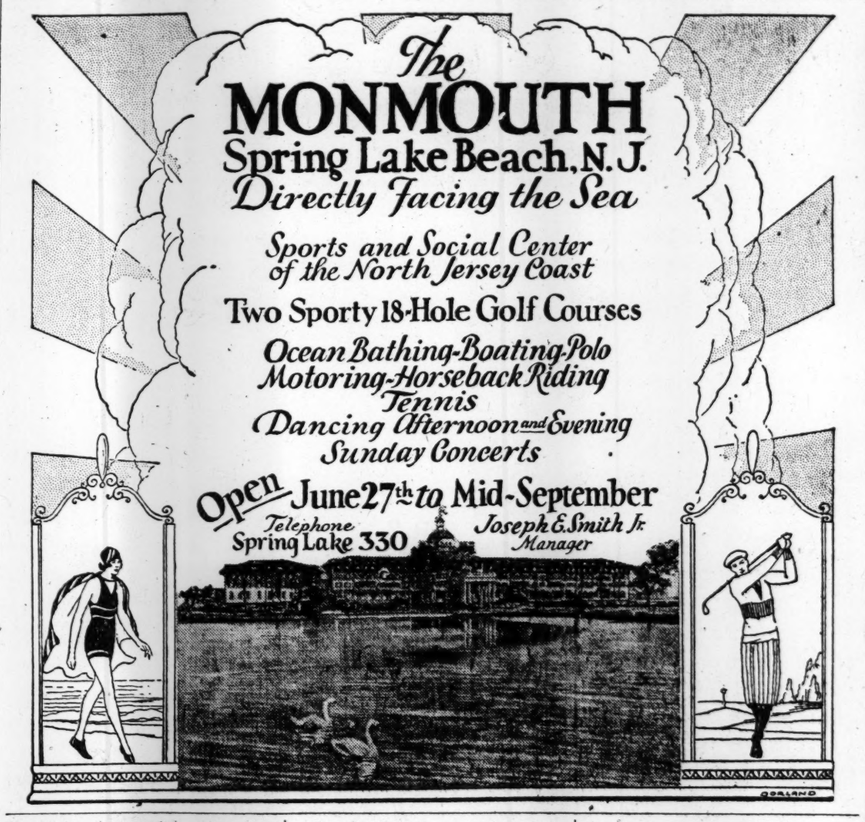

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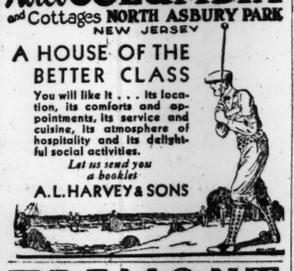

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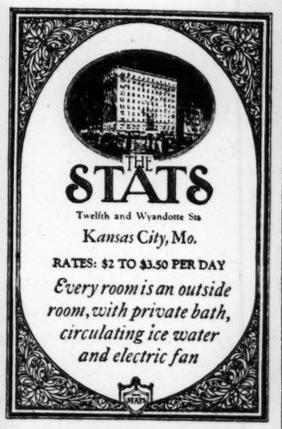

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SUPPORT GIVEN MARKET AFTER WEAK OPENING

Big Blocks Sold at Lower Figures—Better Grain Prices Helpful Factor

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market finally offered resistance to selling pressure today, and made moderate recovery in spots, as large supporting orders attributed to important financial sources appeared for pivotal shares.

There was no panic of short covering or violent rebound of prices, however, tending to confirm the opinion expressed in brokerage circles yesterday that the selling represented real liquidation of long holdings of stock, rather than bearish tactics of professional operators.

Naturally, the sharp break of yesterday brought a huge volume of necessitous liquidation at the opening, but losses in most important shares were held to a range of about 1 to 4 points, and were more than regained as trading progressed. By midday a long list of important stocks showed substantial gains over yesterday's final levels.

Some Substantial Gains

Opinion in both brokerage and banking circles remained uncertain and rather gloomy. Some commission houses advised their customers to use rallies to liquidate their holdings, while others suggested that investment purchases might be made on scale down. Fears which have developed in some quarters that the expected autumn recovery of business may be as disappointing as was the spring upturn were generally regarded in important banking circles as unduly pessimistic, but leading bankers declined to offer public comment, recalling how far afield went some of the predictions of a few months ago.

The commodity price situation remained one of the most unsettling factors. A better tone in cotton and wheat encouraged bankers to support the stock market, but copper prices were again lower by some custom smelters to 11⅞ cents a pound, the lowest since 1914.

Real Liquidation Present

Pennsylvania crude oil prices were cut 5 to 15 cents a barrel. Walter Chrysler issued a rather optimistic statement on his company's May operations. General Motors May sales to consumers were announced at 131,817 units, as reduced from 142,004 in April.

It was felt in banking circles that much of the recent selling might have represented the liquidation of frozen bank loans against stock collateral. While such situations were generally cleaned up in New York some time ago, there has been a feeling that some interior banks might still have much house cleaning of that nature to do. There was some removal of funds from the call loan market by out-of-town banks, as there was yesterday, but call money remained plentiful at 2½ per cent.

Several shares recorded new lows in the initial trading. American Telephone selling off 2⅜ to 206¾, but this was more than recovered. Shares showing gains of 1 to 4 points by early afternoon included U. S. Steel, General Electric, Johns-Manville, United Aircraft, American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Baltimore & Ohio and Union Pacific.

During the morning, Coca Cola, Columbian Carbon and Eastman Kodak lost about 5 points, and Jersey Central, an inactive issue, lost 25.

The market turned dull during the afternoon, and continued to work higher for a time, under the influence of short covering until the final hour, but the increase in the call loan rate to 3 per cent caused renewed selling, centering in the coppers. Anaconda lost 2 and American Smelting 3 points.

The close was irregular. Total sales aggregated 4,750,000 shares.

Convertibles Are Heavy

Heavy selling of convertibles, which carried several to new low levels of the year, featured the movement of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange today. The volume of trading in the early hours was almost double that of Monday, and close to the peak of the year.

Strictly investment issues held fairly steady, and fluctuations in the domestic list were small. Best grade railroad and utility issues showed the best tone. Foreign bonds were irregular. United States Governments showed strength on a small turnover, with Liberty issues climbing higher.

The downward trend of stock caused convertibles to sag yesterday, and the reactionary movement continued unabated today. Atchison 4½s, International Telephone 4½s and St. Paul adjustment 5s touched new 1930 lows on the movement with losses from 1 to 3 points. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s touched its 1930 low price and then turned upward.

New offerings today included a City of Baltimore $8,285,000 4 per cent issue, Saxet Company $5,000,000 6 per cent issue, S. S. Kreske $2,000,000 5 per cent issue and Chicago & Northwestern $1,425,000 4½ per cent issue.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	13.33	13.50	13.25	13.28	13.25
July	13.42	13.79	13.40	13.49	13.24
Oct	13.07	13.33	13.02	13.05	13.00
Dec	13.18	13.47	13.15	13.15	13.10
Jan	13.20	13.40	13.20	13.27	13.20
Mar	13.21	13.40	13.12	13.12	13.11

Spots 13.55, up 10 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	13.00	13.66	13.00	13.30	13.00
Oct	12.93	13.21	12.93	12.96	12.88
Dec	13.09	13.65	13.09	13.10	13.05

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	13.00	13.42	12.98	13.14	13.00
Oct	12.90	13.15	12.85	12.87	13.78
Dec	13.08	13.29	12.97	12.98	12.94

Tone at close, barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	6.91	7.07	6.91	7.07	7.09
July	6.84	7.06	6.84	7.04	7.05
Oct	6.75	6.94	6.75	6.91	6.94
Dec	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.90	6.94
Jan	6.78	6.97	6.77	6.93	6.97
Mar	6.88	7.04	6.85	7.01	6.04

Spots 7.50, down 11 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 2000; (American), 400.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¼. De Beers was 7½; Rand Mines 2. Bar Silver was 15⅛d an ounce. Money was 2½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2½ per cent.

LONDON STOCKS LOWER

LONDON (AP)—The London Stock Market reacted today to the slump in Wall Street yesterday, practically all sections dropping in sympathy.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 17	June 16
42½	22		Abitibi	1400	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	400	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
373⅝	231⅛	1.80	Adams Ex	1600	34¾	33½	34¼	35
32	23	2	Adams Mill	600	28	27½	28	28½
34¾	31⅝	..	Addressograph	400	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	32
23¼	8		Adv-Rumely	700	9	9	9	9
156⅜	118	3*	Air Reduction	13300	129	125⅛	127⅝	126
36	21	2½*	Airway El	400	21¼	20½	21⅝	22
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9⅛	5	..	Alaska Jun	1600	7⅛	6	6	7
72	57		Allegh Steel	300	59¾	59¾	59¾	67½
35¼	19⅜	..	Allegheny	13400	20¼	19⅜	19⅞	19¾
343	255¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3700	271	264	271	268
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	6300	52⅛	50	51⅝	50
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	25	24	25	24½
10⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6	5¼	5¼	6⅛
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	27¼	26¾	27	27
97⅜	70½	2‡	Am Bk Note	300	73	70½	71	75
12	6	..	Am Beet S	900	8	8	8	7½
55½	30	..	Am Bosch	500	29¾	29¾	29¾	31⅛
54⅝	43½	2.40	Am Brake	400	44	43	43	44
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	5700	13⅞	12⅛	13½	13¼
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	47100	126	121¼	123	122½
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	600	50	48½	48½	..
69⅞	45¼	..	Am Chain	1600	46	45	46	48
51¼	36⅜	2*	Am Chicle	800	40½	37¼	40½	37¾
33	10⅞	1.60‡	Am Con Alc	3700	11½	10⅜	11⅜	12⅛
59½	35	..	Am European	400	35	34	34	36
101¾	64¼	..	Am & F Pw	27000	67⅞	64⅛	65⅛	66
100¾	95	7	Am & F P 2pf	200	96¼	96¼	96¼	97¾
33⅝	19⅞	28	Am Hawaii	400	26½	24⅜	26	23¼
7	4	..	Am Hide	100	5	5	5	4¾
34⅞	22	..	Am Hide pf	200	22	22	22	22
41⅞	32⅝	3*	Am Ice	1400	32⅝	32½	32⅝	33
55⅜	31¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	5900	34½	31¾	32½	32
4	2	..	Am La Fr	400	2	2	2	2
105	52⅛	4	Am Loco	1700	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	53
118½	99½	7	Am Loco pf	200	106	99⅝	99⅞	100
51½	30⅜	3	Am Metals	400	33¼	31⅛	32⅝	30⅛
116	110	6	Am Met 6%	400	111	109	109	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Am Piano	200	1	⅞	1	1⅛
113⅜	77	1‡	Am Pw&L	7300	86	84	85	87¾
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	103½	103½	103½	..
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	85½	84⅞	84⅞	85⅜
39¾	24	1½	Am Radiat	7000	25⅜	24	25	24⅞
37	15¾	2	Am Repub	1500	17⅛	15¾	16⅛	16⅜
100⅞	61⅛	2	$Am Roll Mill	2800	63¼	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛
67⅜	56½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	57	56½	56½	58
79½	60	4	Am Smelt	2000	63½	59¼	59¼	64
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	900	138⅞	138⅝	138⅞	..
22½	7	..	Am Solvent	400	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
52¼	34	3	Am Stl Fnd	3000	38	34	37⅜	38
33¼	23⅛	..	Am Solv pf	400	23½	23¼	23¼	24
55½	43	2*	Am Stores	400	45⅛	45	45	45½
69⅞	52	5	Am Sugar	2700	55½	52	52	56
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	106¼
104¾	99	4	Am Tel&T	24900	212	206¾	209½	209½
223⅛	17	..	Am T&T rts	24600	17¾	17	17⅛	17¼
141⅞	120	8	Am Type	200	120	120	120	..
124⅞	84	1*	Am Wat W	9800	89¾	85	86⅛	8
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	800	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
44⅝	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	3000	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	33¼
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
17⅞	7	..	Am Zinc	2200	7½	7	7	7½
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	300	57	56⅞	57	57
53¼	30⅛	3	Anac Wire	1300	34½	32⅝	33⅝	31½
81½	47	7	Anaconda	16800	49½	46	47	49
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	39	35	37⅞	37½
37¼	20¼	3	Andes Cop	200	21⅝	20¼	20¼	22
29¼	20½	2	Arch Dan	600	21¾	20¼	21¼	21
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	600	78	78	78	78
8¼	4¼	..	Arm Ill A	1900	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	4700	3	3	3	3
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	1200	62	61½	62	62
28⅜	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	25	25	25	25⅜
46⅜	28	4	Asso Apparl	400	36⅞	34⅜	36	35½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1700	34⅞	34½	34½	35⅝
242½	205⅛	10	Atchison	1900	212¾	205	212½	206⅞
107	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	300	106	106	106	106⅛
175½	160	10	Atl Coast L	400	160	158½	158½	160
80⅞	55¾	..	Atl G&WI	1600	56¼	55¾	56	57
51⅜	35	1*	Atl Refin	13000	37⅝	35	35	35½
106	62	4*	Atlas Pwd	300	70	62	70	67
37	26⅜	1	Atlas Stores	700	27⅝	26⅜	27⅝	27¾
263¾	109¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	11200	116	109¼	114	116
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	400	4½	4	4½	4¾
58⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	600	50⅛	49¼	49¼	50
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	11300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝

—B—

38	21⅛	1¾	Baldwin	2600	23	19	20¼	21½
122⅞	101	7	Balt & O	3000	106	100½	102⅛	101¼
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1000	70	69	70	68
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	2400	22½	21⅝	22¼	21⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1200	78	78	78⅛	79
70⅛	50	3‡	Beechnut	100	50	50	50	50½
85½	88	4.11	Belg NR ppf	400	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	..
57⅞	28½	2	Bendix	12100	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	28½
46¼	11⅛	2	Best & Co	7600	42⅞	40½	40½	42¼
110¼	84⅛	6	Beth Steel	13900	85⅞	83⅛	85	84⅛
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1300	130½	130	130⅛	130¼
156½	117¼	4	Blaw Knox	1300	34½	34¼	34¼	35¼
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	9800	78⅞	73¾	75	74¾
69	38⅜	3*	Bohn Alum	200	39	38	38¼	40
50½	30	3	Borg Warner	8900	30⅞	29	29⅞	30⅞
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	4800	20½	17¼	19	17⅞
22½	13	..	Brockway	1300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	16½
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1000	64	62	62	63⅜
66½	53	4	Bkyn-Queen pf	400	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	62⅞
178¼	126	5	Bklyn Un G	4500	136¼	125½	132	128
42	38¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	38½	38½	38½	38⅞
30⅜	13¾	3	Bruns Balke	800	16	16	16	16
33⅝	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	16	15	15	16
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	1800	21⅛	19½	21⅛	22¾
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	900	37½	37½	37½	37½
16¾	9	1	Budd Mfg	1800	8⅞	7⅝	8	9
107⅝	96	7	Budd Wheel	1500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10¾
89¼	77	..	Buff & Susq ct	100	89½	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	7100	35	33	33½	37
88⅜	80	5	Bulova Watch	4500	28	27½	28	29
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	17	17	17	18
51⅞	35⅞	..	Butler Bros	7000	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35¾
5¼	2½	2	Butte & Sup	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	100	17	17	17	17¼
112⅜	70	..	Byers	8000	78	70½	73⅜	72

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	200	65½	65½	65½	66¼
30	19	2	Campbell	600	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
89⅞	50⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	2700	54¼	52⅜	52⅜	54¼
35⅜	15½	1½	Calu & Hecla	1700	15⅝	15	15⅛	15½
59½	52	3	Canada Dry	3000	60⅜	58⅜	60	61
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	6100	193	190¼	191	193
52¼	46½	..	Can Pac n wi	4200	47¾	47¼	47⅜	48
34¼	22½	1.60	Cannon Mills	1000	22	21¾	21¾	22½
28¾	17	..	Capital Adm	200	17	15	15	17
262¾	190½	6	Case Thresh	11000	200	180	192	192
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	4600	63	61½	63	63¼
60	15		Celotex	7000	16⅞	15	16⅜	15
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24¾	24	24	24¾
315	265	8*	Cen of NJ	4000	251	240	245¼	..
63⅜	40½	6	Cerro de P	2800	47	45	47	47
67⅞	28½	4.20	Checker Cab	1500	27	25½	26½	28⅞
82½	57½	3	Ches Corp	2500	57	55¾	57	57½
21⅝	19¾	..	Ches Ohio rts	400	19½	18¾	19½	19
241⅜	174¼	10	Ches & Ohio	4400	176	174	176	174¼
10⅝	5¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	1000	5½	5	5⅛	5½
17¾	9	..	Chi Gt West	1800	10¾	9½	10⅜	9
52⅜	24	..	Chi Gt W pf	1500	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38¾
14⅝	7	..	Chi M&SP	2500	15	13⅜	15	14½
46¼	22	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	24⅛	22⅛	23½	22⅜
89⅞	73⅜	5	Chi & NW	100	73	73	73	73⅜
37	17⅛	..	Chi Pneu	1900	17¾	17½	17¾	..
55⅞	47⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
125⅛	105	7	Chi RI	400	106½	105	105	105½
104½	66	6	Chi RI 6%	100	99	99	99	..
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	105	105	105	..
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
67⅜	53	2.40	Childs	1200	58	56	56	57⅛
43	28⅝	3	Chrysler	19000	33¾	27¾	27⅞	29
49	39¼	3.60‡	City Ice	1500	40	39	40	39½
13½	7⅛	½	City Stores	1000	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅛
60	30	5	Clett Phdy	1100	37¼	37	37	38¼
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	1300	13¾	13	13¾	13
35⅛	14⅝	..	Collins&A	2800	20	19	20	20
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	400	88	88	88	..
87	36½	2	Colo F&I	2000	49⅞	46⅛	49	49⅝
87	66⅛	2‡	Colum Gas	32500	67½	65⅛	65⅞	66⅛
110	104⅛	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
199	128½	5*	Col Carbon	6400	139½	126⅛	128	132
27⅜	18⅜	.87	Col Graph	31100	18⅜	17¼	17⅝	18¾
40¾	20	2	Com Cred	1000	26	24¾	25	24⅝
55	29⅝	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	400	32	31	31½	29⅜
100	89	6½	Com I 6½	400	99	98⅜	98⅝	99½
38	30	1	Com Sol	40000	23¼	20⅜	22⅛	20¼
20¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth Sn	16000	14½	13¼	14	13⅞
104¾	99	6	Comwlth pf	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102
57	40	2	Conde Nast	100	41	40	41	40
19¾	11¼	..	Conoleum	10000	12	11¼	11½	11¾
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	2900	19⅝	17¼	19	19¼
38¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1500	20½	19¾	20½	20½
136⅞	98¾	4	Con Gas	77000	112½	108¼	109½	109½
100⅞	90½	4	Con Gas pf	1100	103¼	103	103¼	103⅛
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	300	57	57	57	58
2	1	..	Con Textile	2000	1	1	1	1
22½	12	1.20	Container A	700	13¾	13½	13¾	14¼
8½	4¼	..	Container B	300	4½	4	4½	4½
52½	20	..	Cont Bak A	1000	21	19¼	20⅝	20½
7	3¾	..	Cont Bak B	400	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅞
74⅞	69½	8	Cont Bak pf	500	71½	69¼	71½	69½
71⅝	50¼	2½	Cont Can	40000	54½	53	54	53¼
37⅜	18¾	3	Cont Dia Fib	7000	20	19	19⅝	19⅝
77⅜	56¼	2.40	Cont Ins	3300	56	53¾	55	56¼
8¼	4	..	Cont Motors	1300	4½	3¾	4½	4
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	26200	20⅞	19⅜	19⅞	21
40⅞	26⅜	1	Cont Shares	20000	25⅞	25¼	25¼	26⅝
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	16000	95	92½	93¾	93½
33	16	..	Coty	30000	18⅜	16¾	16¾	17⅝
35¾	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	400	32	31	32	32
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	1500	15	15	15	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	500	12⅝	12	12	12½
59⅝	42½	..	Crown Cork	200	40½	40½	40½	42½
18⅞	14½	1	Crown Zell	500	13⅝	13	13	..
73⅜	51⅛	5*	Crucible	500	74¾	73	74¾	75
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	400	14	13½	13½	14⅛
7	3¼	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
9	6	..	Cub Am S	100	6	6	6	6
2⅛	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	1	1	1	..
48	41	4	Cudahy	400	40½	40½	40½	41
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	19500	7⅜	7	7¼	7¼
19¾	10¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	4700	10¾	9⅞	10	10¼
90½	60	3½‡	Cutler	1300	61½	59	59	60

—D—

40⅝	28½	..	Davison	1000	28	28	27½	28½
24½	23	1.40	Deere pf	300	22⅞	22½	22⅝	..
181	160¼	9	Del & Hud	300	160	151½	159¼	160¼
153	113⅝	6*	Del Lac& W	500	114	111½	114	113⅝
80	57	..	Denv RG pf	200	58	57	58	57
255⅜	195⅜	8	Det Edison	400	221	214	215	217
42&	29⅜	2.40*	Devoe & R A	100	30	30	30	29&
237	139	8	Dismond M	200	206	190	200½	195
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	500	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅝
30⅝	20	1.20*	Dom Stores	400	21¼	19⅞	21¼	21⅛
145¼	108	40	Dunont	22400	110⅜	107⅜	108	108
18½	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	14½	14½	14½	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	12000	214	204½	209	209½
37¼	23½	3	Eaton Axle	2700	25	23½	24¼	23½
10⅞	6	..	Eitington	100	6½	6½	6½	6
62	40	..	Eitington pf	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
114½	66	6	Elec Auto Lt	12700	67	62½	66¼	66
9⅞	4½	..	Elec Boat	400	4½	4	4	4¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	38900	70⅛	65½	66⅛	65½
112	106	1	Elec P&L pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	106
79¼	65	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	66¼	64½	66⅛	65
7⅜	2⅝	..	Emer-Br A	100	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
59⅜	45	5	End John	200	45¼	35½	45¼	45½
66	39¼	2.40	*Eng P S	1800	54½	52⅛	53½	52⅜
107½	94⅜	5	*Eng P C pf	700	100	99½	100	103
104⅞	94½	5½	*Eng P S 5½ pf ww	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	400	47	46	46	47⅜
63⅜	37⅜	..	Erie	7500	38	36¾	37	37⅜
67⅞	59	4	Erie 1 nf	1100	59	58	59	59
43⅜	17	4	Eureka Vac	100	16	16	16	17
30¾	7⅜	..	Evans Auto L	1300	8½	7	8⅛	7⅜

—F—

50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	400	39¼	38⅞	39⅛	39¼
27¼	11	..	Fashion Park	200	14	13	14	13½
38	35½	..	Fed Dept St	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed L&Tr	100	67⅛	66¾	66¾	67⅛
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8	8	8	8
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	33½	32¾	32⅝	33⅛
89¾	65	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	63	62	63	65
33⅛	20½	1.80	Firestone	400	20½	20⅛	20½	20½
87⅞	73¼	6	Firestone pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	73½
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	11600	52⅜	50⅜	51½	51⅛
5½	2½	..	Fisk Rubber	3200	3½	2⅝	2½	2⅞

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 17	June 16
50⅞	29¼	3	Follansbee B	300	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	11000	80⅞	74	78⅛	74¼
50	33	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	31⅞	30⅛	31	33
28⅝	15½	..	Foundation	500	16	15	15	..
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	41300	43¾	40⅛	42¼	42¾
55½	38⅛	4‡	Freeport Tx	1600	40⅞	37	39⅜	38⅛

—G—

11¾	5⅜	..	Gabriel A	200	6⅛	6	6	6½
7⅜	1¼	..	Gamwell rts	1000	⅜	⅛	¼	⅜
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	300	3	2⅝	3	3

REDUCTION IN MAY COTTON GOODS SALES

Least Activity Since June, 1927—Prices Are Generally Lower

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Statistics published early last week by the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., show that the sales of cotton goods in the month of May (five weeks) were the smallest of any month since June, 1927, being only 184,473,000 yards. Production during the same five weeks was 275,801,000 yards, or more than 50 per cent in excess of the sales.

Production was at the rate of 55,000,000 yards a week, as compared with 64,000,000 yards weekly during April. While production was curtailed nearly 15 per cent, sales fell off more than 33 per cent.

Shipments were nearly equal to production, being 270,056,000 yards, or 97.9 per cent thereof. This served to keep down the increase of stocks on hand to 1.3 per cent, but reduced the volume of unfilled orders more than 85,000,000 yards to 271,745,000 yards.

This shows that the curtailment in May was not as great as promised. A number of the mills could not put their curtailment programs into immediate effect on account of promised deliveries of orders already on their books. It is said that these mills will fall in line and that the June production will show better results.

Reduced Output Sought

The Association of Cotton Converters have agreed to deal only with such mills as control their production on the scale adopted by the great majority of the mills. Manufacturers have arranged to make a more determined effort to reduce production to suit the demand for goods, and to continue such limited production for the balance of the year, if necessary. Many fine goods mills have ceased making goods except on order, and decline to accept orders below the estimated cost of production.

The drop in the price of July cotton affected the price of coarse yarn goods so that a number of sales for even small volume were made at prices about ⅛c below those ruling at the close of the previous week. The demand for goods was small, and as cotton continued to fall, the price of goods was definitely established on the following basis: The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard print cloths sold at 5¾ to 5¾c; the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard at 6⅝ to 6¾c; the 72x76s 4.25-yard at 7¾c; the 80 squares 4.00-yard at 8½ to 8⅝c.

Sheetings were a trifle more active, the bag trade taking a number of good orders for various constructions, among which were the 36-inch 48-squares 5.00-yard which brought 5¾ to 5⅞c, and the 40-inch 48-squares 2.85-yard 9c.

Drills were rather quiet. Pajama checks were in moderate demand at 5¾c for the 64x60s 5.75-yard and at 6¾c for the 72x80s 4.70-yard. Osnaburgs brought 10 to 10¼c for the 36-inch 7-ounce second quality.

Filling sateens 37½-inch 64x104s 4.37-yard sold at 9½ to 9¾c eastern, and 9¼c southern. The 64x88s 4.70-yard moved at 8½ to 8¼c. Carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard brought 6½ to 6¾c, and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard 9 to 9¼c.

Fine Goods Trade Fair

There was a fair volume of business in the fine goods division throughout the week for near-by delivery. Early in the week silk and cotton goods were the most active, while combed broadcloths were leaders late in the week. Combed lawns were in moderate demand throughout the week. Canton crepes 96x100s 23-26 single end sold at 14¾c, and the 80x96s 14-16 two end at 19½ to 20c.

Plain combed cottons 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 10 to 10¼c, and the same count 6.25-yard ½c higher. Combed lawns 40-inch ,84x80s 11.00-yard brought 12 to 13c, and the 96x100s 7.00-yard 13½ to 13¾c.

Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist sold at 8½c, and combed broadcloths 128x68s brought from 13¼ to 15c according to quality. The 144x76s brought from 15¾ to 17c. Three-leaf twills 64x68s, 5.35-yard moved at 14 to 14¾c.

Regular rayon and cotton mixtures 64x48s sold at from 11½ to 12c with foreign, and at from 12 to 12¼c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s brought from 16¼ to 16½c with 32 filament.

Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s, 150 denier sold at from 18 to 18½c with 60 filament. Celanese filled crepes 76x64s brought 22½c. Rayon warp crepes 100x48s, with 150-denier first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling sold at 29½ to 30½c.

Rayon voiles 60x54s with 75-denier sold at 23½ to 25c and the 64x64s voiles of celanese 75-denier at from 32½ to 33c. Celanese taffetas 84x60s brought 37½ to 38½c for future, and 40 to 41c for spot delivery. Rayon taffetas 92x40s moved at 26½ to 27½c, and rayon twills 88x44s at from 25 to 26c.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	108	112	Lefcourt	105	115
Am Union	105	115	Liberty	110	120
Bk of U S	51	53½	Manhattan	108	110
Bk Yorktown	..	200	Melrose	130	170
Bryant Pk	41	47	Merchants	90	100
Chase	133	136	Midtown	27	32
Chat Phnx	118	121	Peoples	450	550
City	152	155	Penn Ex	98	108
Columbus	195	220	Port Morris	40	50
Commercial	450	465	Prisco State	300	475
Fifth Ave	3100	3300	Public	104	107
First, N. Y.	4800	5000	Queensboro		290
Flatbush	190	210	Seward	104	114
Grace	600	..	Straus	272	290
Harriman	1500	1600	Textile	244	250
Industrial	170	190	Trade Bank	190	205
Lafayette	51	55	World Ex		150
Lebanon	..	105	Yorkville	120	150

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex Irv	180	220	Irving	49½	51½
Banca C I	332	338	Kings Co	3175	3400
Banco di S	58	63	Law Tit & G	265	275
Bk Eur T	100	110	Manufacturers	107	109
Bk N Y & T	675	700	Midwood	190	200
Bankers	130	133	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	58	65	New York	247	252
Brooklyn	730	750	Plaza	100	113
County	190	210	Times Sq	50	60
Empire	83	88	Title Guar	151	157
Fulton	600	650	Unit States	4000	4200
Guaranty	630	636	West T & T	140	155
Int Ger Ltd	12	15	Westchester	1000	1100

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Central	355	360	Peoples Tr	480	485
Harris T & T	822	828	Un Bk Chi	310	315
Northern	820	830			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Cont Ill Bk	685	700	Nat Bk Rep	143	145
First Nat	675	680	Straus Nat	315	325
Foreman	701	705			

COPPER GOES STILL LOWER

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic copper sold at 11¾ cents delivered today, a reduction of one-quarter of a cent from yesterday's price of 12 cents and the lowest level the domestic price of the metal has reached since 1914.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100½
Adams Ex 4s	85	85
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	99¾
Alleghany 5s '49	100	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	72¼	72
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¾	101⅜
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98⅝	98½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	96¾	96½
Am F Pow 5s	88½	88
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	85	85
Am Met 5½s	97	97
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	164	163
Am T&T 6½s	104¾	104¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81¾	80¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94⅞	94¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅜	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83¼	82½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95	95
Atch T&SF 4½s	126⅜	125
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75½	75½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¾	93¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	43	43
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	69½	69½
Chi L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54½	54
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100½	100½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	106¼	106¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s gen	104¾	104¾
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	90 ¾	90¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	97⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅜	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev CC&StL 4½s '77	98	98
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅝	101⅝
Colum Pow 4½s	95	95
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	46
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	78	78
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅝	99⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	103
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	102⅝	102⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	98⅝	98⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Cyanmeel Fruit 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98	98
Den & R G W 5s '55	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93½	93½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	70	70
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Erie cv 4s D '53	81	81
Erie 5s '67	94	93⅝
Erie 75s	94¾	93¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51	51
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	93	92½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '30	100	99¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅞	105⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	110⅞
Greenfield & Tow deb 5s	25	25
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	103	103
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¼	98¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¼	60
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80¼	80
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101⅜
Humble 5½s '33	102	102
Ind Limestone 6s '48	81	81
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¾	94¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	99½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	87½	87½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101½	100¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	97	97
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper 6s '55	91	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110⅞	110½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97
Kan City Ft S & Mem 4s '36	96⅝	96⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106½	106¼
Keith 6s '46	84⅞	84⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	83¼	82¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	114	114
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	82½	80
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	49½	49½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅜	101
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	90¾	90¾
Mo Pac Gen 4s '75	79½	79
Mo Pac 5s '38	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100⅛	100⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108¼	108
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¼	102¼
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	97¾	97¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Namm Sons 6s '36	98¼	98¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	97
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	101¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅞	98⅞
N Y Chi & St L '32	102½	102½
N Y Dock 4s '51	83⅞	83⅝
N Y Dock 5s '38	77	77
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	103½
Nor Ed Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98¼	98¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¾	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¾	101¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Ore Chore Line gtd 5s '46	105¼	105¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	101¾	101¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅜	101⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Parke Dav 7s '37	71	71
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅝	100½
ePnn R R gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¾
Penn R R 5s '64	103⅞	103¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¾	95
Phil Co 5s '67	101	100½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99½	98
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s & '70	98⅞	98¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	100
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100	99¾
Pohtal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94½
Pressed Stel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104½	104½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E & G 1st 1970	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅝
Pure Oil 5½s 1942	99	98½
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92⅝	52⅜
Revere Brass 6s	104¼	104⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99½
St L & S F 4s A '50	90½	90¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	103⅜	103
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	51½	51¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	52	52
Seabd A L con 6s '45	60	59¼
Seabd Air L 1st 5s A '35	64¾	63
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	52½	52½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98	98½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¾	100¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98⅝	98⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅛	93⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98½	97¾
So Pac-Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅛	97⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅝	90½
So Ry gen 5s '94	109¼	109¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124⅛	124¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	63¾	63¾
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102⅞	102⅞
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	103	102⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	98
Sug Estat Oriente s7 '42	40	40
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100¾	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅛	106⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90½	90⅛
Tex Corp 5s '44	102⅝	101⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	23
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	105½	105
Trans Con Oil 6½s '38 xw	99¾	99½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅜	100¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific 6s '68	90¼	90½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92	91⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99½
US Rubber 5s '47	85¼	83½
US Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100¼
US Rubber 1st 5s '33	95½	95½
Utah L & Trac 5s '44	85½	85½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Util Pow @ Lt 5s ww	84½	84
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	50	50
Va Ry 5s '62	105¾	105⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	92	93
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	105	104½
Warner Quinn 6s '39	84	84
Warner Bros Pict 6s	102	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83⅝	83½
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Western Un col 5s '38	102¾	102¾
Western Un 6½s '36	109¼	109
Western Un 5s 1960	103⅜	103½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91½	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102⅞
White Eagle 5½s '37 ww	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	76½	76½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

	Open	High	Low	Jun 17	Jun 16
	—Last—				
3½s '47	101.	101.	100.30	100.30	101.00
1st 4¼s '47	102.	102.1	102.	102.1	102.
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.25	102.23	102.25	102.24
US 3⅜s '47	102.23	101.23	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 4¼s '52	113.	113.	112.30	113.	113.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	84¾	84⅝
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97	97
Antioquia 7s A '45	82¾	82¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	79	79
Argentine 5½s '62	92¾	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅞	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅝	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	80½	80¼
Australia 5s '55	87⅞	87½
Australia 5s '57	87½	87½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¾	102¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94¾	94¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅜	109⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113	113
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¾	110½
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91½	91½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	91¼	91¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98	98
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	77	76¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	76	76½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90½	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91¼	91¼
Brazil 6½s '26-57	82¼	82¼
Brazil 6½s '27-57	82¼	82
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101⅜	101¼
Bremen 7s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	81¼	80½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	86¾	86¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98½	98
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	83¾	83
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88	88
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89½	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95½	95½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¾	97½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅜	89⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89⅜	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	81½	81½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	76	76
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76	75⅝
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¼	92
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	109⅞
Danish 5½s '55	100½	100½
Danzig 6½s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Denmark (Kingd) 6½s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Dresden 7s '45	100½	100½
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E L sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Est R R Co 7s '54	105½	105½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅜	123⅜
Germ 7s '49	107½	107⅛
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90¼
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s July '60	88	88
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86¼	86
Germ Cn Ag Bk Bk 7s '50	96½	96½
Germ El Pow 1953	93½	93½
Germ G E 6s '48	95¼	95¼
Germ G E 7s '45	103¼	103¼
Graz 8s '54	100	100
Greek 7s '64	102⅜	101
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93¾	93¾
Hamburg 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Hansa 6s ww	89½	88½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102¼	102¼
Hungary Ld 7½s '61	94¼	94⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94¼	94½
Irish Free State 5s '60	98	98
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96¾	96½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅝	95½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	96½	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅛	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91	90¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83¼	83¼
Leipzig 6s '43	77¾	77½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¾	95⅝
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	96¼	96¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	96¾	96¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	90½
Minas 6½s '58 ct	76½	76½
Minas 6½s '59	76¾	77⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104½	104½
New So Wales 5s '57	84	83¾
New So Wales 5s '58	84	83¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92⅜	92¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	96	96
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Norwegia 6s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92¼	92¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅜	93⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¼	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105¼
Paris-Lyons 5½s '68	102⅝	102⅜
Peru 6s '60	76	76
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104	104
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 7s '47	85½	85½
Poland 8s '50	85½	85½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	97¼	97¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106⅜	106
Rhine Ruhr 5s '53	82⅞	82⅞
Rhine West '53 ww	81½	81½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102	101½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	91½	90⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¾	96¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96½	96½
Rio de Ju Sul (State) 6s '68	76	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	81	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	99½	99¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	90½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅜	89¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108⅞	108¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99⅞	99⅞
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92½	92½
Saxon State 7s '45	99¼	99¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	833⅛	833⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	94	94
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103½	102½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Tokio El Pow 6s rcts '32	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77⅛	77½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86⅝	86⅝
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90¾	90¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95½	95½
Vienna 6s '52	87⅜	87
Warsaw 7s '58	76½	76¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	85	85
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	93½	93½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last
July	.96⅝	.98½	.96⅝	1.98½
Sept	.99¾	1.01¼	.99⅝	1.01¼
Dec	1.03⅝	1.05⅞	1.03¼	1.05⅝
	Corn			
July	.75	.76⅝	.75	.76½
Sept	.75⅛	.76⅛	.75	.76
Dec	.69⅝	.70⅞	.69½	.70¾
	Oats			
July	.35¾	.36⅞	.35¾	.36⅞
Sept.	.36⅞	.37⅝	.36¾	.37⅝
Dec	.40¼	.41	.40⅛	.41
	Lard			
July	9.37	9.52	9.37	9.52
Sept	9.45	9.65	9.40	9.65
Dec	9.30b	9.65	9.57	9.62

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.90¾	.89½	.90⅝	.88⅞
Sept.	.93⅝	.92	.93⅜	.91½
Dec.	.97⅞	.96½	.97¾	.95¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	1.03⅜	100.3⅜	103.⅜	.99½
Oct.	1.07	1.04⅜	1.07	1.03⅝
Dec.	1.08½	1.06	1.08½	1.04⅝

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

GREAT men are rarely isolated mountain peaks—they are the summits of ranges.—T. W. HIGGINSON.

In Lighter Vein

The Drawing Card

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed, "Fishing Tickle."

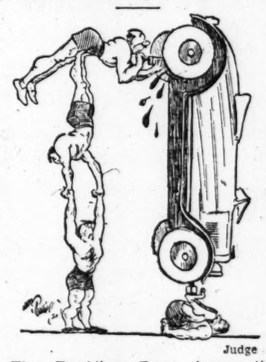
A customer drew the proprietor's attention to the spelling.

"Has anyone told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me they always spend something."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

Dissertation on Pepper

Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), eminent statesman and historian, had such a pedantic outlook on things that Sydney Smith (1771-1845), contemporary divine and wit, said that a Mackintosh dissertation on pepper would probably run after this fashion: "Pepper may philosophically be described as a dusty and highly pulverized seed of an Oriental fruit, an article rather of condiment than diet, which, dispersed lightly over the surface of food, with no other rule than the caprice of the consumer, communicates pleasure rather than affords nutrition, and by adding a tropical flavor to the gross and succulent viands of the north, approximates the different regions of the earth, explains the objects of commerce, and justifies the industry of man."



Judge

The Tumbling Four change the grease in their transmission.

About Getting Somewhere

One of the numerous and best stories told about the late Arthur Twining Hadley is George Northrop's. Dr. Hadley was on a trip out West and when the Southern Pacific conductor came around to collect the tickets he had to wait patiently while Dr. Hadley ransacked a dozen pockets. But after several minutes the search was still fruitless; Dr. Hadley's haste increased, and the conductor's patience wore thin.

"Oh, take your time," said the conductor, sarcastically. "I—"

"It was here just a moment ago," pleaded the professor, beginning his wild search all over again.

"I'll come back for it," said the conductor, giving a parting glance of scorn at the professor, "but I'll tell you one thing, mister: if you'd have a place for everything, and everything in its place, you might get somewhere in the world!"

With that shot the conductor marched on down the aisle. When he returned, five minutes later, the distinguished president emeritus of Yale University apologetically handed him the mislaid ticket; it was a director's pass on the Southern Pacific Railroad!—*Chicago Tribune.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: There are more good fish in the sea than have ever been taken out and more good shots in a golf club than the average man ever utilizes.

Los Angeles Times: Travel really is broadening. Note the increasing width of the cross-country passenger bus.

Life: Some telephone company should merge with a refrigerator manufacturer and produce a comfortable, hot-weather phone booth.

Los Angeles Times: Nowadays when people say wolves are barking at their doors they mean sedan doors.

Arkansas Gazette: This is the time o' year when most of us have to look up "baccalaureate" to see how it's spelled.

Dayton Daily News: In Indiana a campaign is on to cease painting barns red. For the benefit of those who don't know, a barn is an old-fashioned garage.

Odds and Ends

Clearing House

A clearing house for London banks was established as early as 1775, when London bankers established a meeting place on Change Alley.

Bamboo

Bamboo grows to a height of more than 100 feet in Ceylon. It has been known to grow as much as 16 inches in a day.

U. S. Army

Recruits for the United States Army fell off from 30,185 in 1928 to 28,131 in 1929, although the physical standard was lowered.

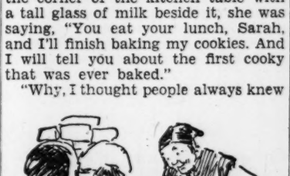
Bank of France

With a paid-up capital of $713,575,000, the Bank of France is now one of the strongest central banks in the world.

New York Commuters

Ferries and railroads carried 341,052,384 commuters in and out of New York City last year.

TO SMALLER CARS



The trend in crowded cities, according to motor experts, must be toward smaller cars.

A Word a Day

Molecule

While "molecule" (a coined word formed with a double diminutive suffix from the Latin *moles*, "a heap") may be used loosely to designate any minute particle, it has particular application to the smallest portion of any material element or compound which retains identity in character with the element or compound in mass.

An atom, the smallest unit of an element (not a compound) may sometimes be identical with a molecule in quantity and quality. For instance, a molecule and an atom of oxygen may be identical; but a molecule of water (a compound of oxygen and hydrogen) would be made up of the smallest amount of oxygen and hydrogen which would retain identity with the water in mass.

Mol'-e-cule is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* as in hot, *e* as in event, *c* as *k*, *u* as in use.

"A cubic centimeter of any gas, according to Avogadro's hypothesis, contains approximately 30 million million millions of molecules."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Last Word' in Homes

(By United Press)

San Francisco

SERIOUS-MINDED business men tore their hair, stenographers wrung their hands, a multi-millionaire was disappointed and office boys rejoiced because influence and money meant nothing to a mother cat.

The occasion of the cat's victory was with the opening for occupancy of the new $4,000,000 Shell Oil Company building, a thing of structural beauty and the last word in modern construction.

A feature of the building is an elaborate pneumatic tube system by which one office may send letters to another through a central relay point. It, in the words of H. H. Anderson, building superintendent, "is a swell layout," but it wasn't working when the building opened, and wasn't for several days.

The central section of tubing is of generous size and about a dozen feet back from the mouth is the spot an old gray cat, known as "Tabby," as so many cats are, selected as the birthplace for her children.

The kittens were born on the eve of the building's dedication, which was witnessed by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell. Local officials had desired that Sir Henri see the modern tube system. The mother cat, however, decided otherwise.

The cat purred contentedly and gazed placidly at the curious as she approached the tube opening, but her response to all advances was to carry her kittens back a bit in the tube.

And Sir Henri indicated that he sympathized with "Tabby," for a hearty laugh was his response when informed as to what had happened.

It can be said to the credit of the executives that several proposals which would have opened up the tube system—but which would have resulted disastrously to the little family—were rejected.

The Children's Corner

A Tale of the First Cooky

IT WAS such fun visiting Aunt Alice. She always knew when a little girl was hungry and she told the loveliest stories. Just now, as she put a plate of fresh sugar cookies on the corner of the kitchen table with a tall glass of milk beside it, she was saying, "You eat your lunch, Sarah, and I'll finish baking my cookies. And I will tell you about the first cooky that was ever baked."

"Why, I thought people always knew how to make cookies, Aunt Alice," said Sarah, biting into a crumbly golden brown circle.

The Father Picked Up One of the Little Cakes and Tasted It.

"No, Sarah, a little French boy was the first one to make them," replied her aunt. "It happened nearly 400 years ago—in the middle of the sixteenth century it was—when Henry II was King of France, that the King and all his courtiers were traveling about the kingdom. They stopped one day in the little town of Languedoc, and one of the attendants went to a baker who lived there and commanded him to make something unusually good for the King.

"'We hear that you are a very fine baker,' he said. 'Suppose you bake something new for us, a bread or cake that will be different from anything the King has ever had before.

"And after giving this order he went off, leaving the poor little baker in despair, for how could he think of anything new in such a short time.

"But of course he had to try when his King had commanded. He thought and thought, and went over all his recipes, but he could think of nothing new.

"He got out his mixing bowl and stirred together some butter, eggs and flour, then he went off to the village inn to talk it over with some of his neighbors and possibly to see if they could give him any help.

"He left his little son, whom he was teaching to become a baker, in charge. The boy seeing the dough in the bowl, thought he had better do something with it and not let it spoil, so he made it into little cakes and popped them into the oven. When he took them out they were flat and hard and really they didn't look good at all. So he covered them with sugar and put them back again to bake a little longer.

"He had just got them in the oven the second time when his father came back. He was very cross when he heard that his son had, as he supposed, spoiled that whole batch of dough. But when he pulled the pan out of the oven he picked up one of the little cakes and tasted it. It was so delicious that it almost melted in his mouth. This was the first cooky. But they didn't call them cookies—they called them biscuits, which in French means 'twice cooked' 'Bis' is 'twice' in French, and 'cuit' means cooked; and they are still called biscuits in England.

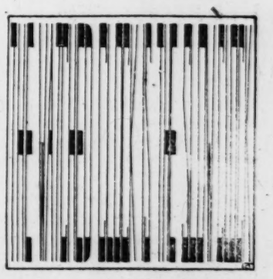
"Did the King like them?" Sarah had stopped eating her cookies in her interest at the tale.

"History doesn't tell us that, Sarah," laughed Aunt Alice, "but kings were just like other folk, even in those days, and no doubt he did."

The Adventures of Waddles

SAID MR MOLE, WHILE DIGGING 'ROUND, "I STRUCK THIS BONE BENEATH THE GROUND.
WHO DO YOU THINK HAS USED THE EARTH TO HIDE THIS THING OF LITTLE WORTH?"
"I THINK," SAID I, "YOUR DIGGING ZEAL UNEARTHED SOME DOGGY'S FUTURE MEAL."
SO MOLE AND I NOW WISH IT KNOWN WE CAREFULLY REPLACED THE BONE.

Can You Read This?



Hold this puzzle up horizontally to the level of your eyes, close one eye, and see what you can read.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Separated Names Puzzle: First line from upper right corner to lower left corner; Second, from upper left corner to lower right corner; third, line straight across the center. Words: Music, heart, arrow, pound, seven, clock.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Scaling the Tariff Heights

THE United States has reached a peak in tariff legislation. The wall raised by the bill Congress has just passed is far higher than any the country has recently known. And there are many reasons to believe that the graph of history will show a decline in future from the summit of this measure.

One of the reasons is that President Hoover—in announcing that he would sign the bill—indicated that he would do so largely because he could make extensive use of the law's flexible provisions to correct its defects. He declared his intention of developing the flexible machinery as a nonpolitical method which avoids lobbying, logrolling and other "vices which have characterized every tariff revision in the past." He said that if foreign complaints of excessive rates can be justified, the rates can be reduced. The President also expressed his belief that the flexible provision can be used to adjust the tariff to changing conditions.

Most of these changes are likely to follow the line of new but fundamental economic trends. The key to them is the nation's rapid transformation from an agrarian and importing country to an industrial and exporting country. If America's industrialization is to continue, it must export more and more of its surplus manufactures. To export it must be able to meet the prices of other producers in the world markets. It must compete successfully with cheaper labor abroad. If it continues to pay high wages, it must hold costs down by more efficient production and cheap raw materials.

But cheap raw materials cease to be cheap after a tariff tax has been added. Even the price of those produced at home, although they do not have to vault the tariff wall, can grow up very high behind it. In the present bill—unsatisfactory though it be to agriculture—the political power of the farmers has forced unprecedented increases on raw materials. For this reason there has been opposition to it in the traditional high tariff camp—the manufacturing interests. Thus Senators Reed and Grundy of Pennsylvania voted for it, but denounced many parts of it. Their position can be explained partly by the fact that the steel industry of Pennsylvania is hit by higher rates on some of its materials, such as tungsten, manganese and ferro-alloys.

Manufacturers for export, particularly the motorcar makers, have been almost unanimous in pointing out the disastrous effects they face. Henry Ford has shown that this bill carries increased taxes on 830 articles and materials necessary to the manufacture of an automobile.

Exporters are also concerned over the reprisals expected or already undertaken against American trade in foreign countries. On the very day that the Senate passed the bill—after a year's struggle with it and an almost even division over the wisdom of it—came reports that European interests were going beyond protests or countertariffs and were taking carefully calculated economic measures to answer the American action. The first definite step in this movement is described as "a revolution" against American domination of the copper market by which German, British and Belgian interests have agreed to stop large purchases of nonferrous metals in the United States.

Such reprisals may not in all cases be effective, and the predicted consumers' revolt against costs estimated at $1,000,000,000 may not be translated into action at the polls. But if the bill fails to benefit the farmers as they have been led to expect, and at the same time injures major industrial elements which today are forced to seek outlets abroad for 10 per cent of their production, it should mark the end of the upward trend of tariffs in the United States.

Investing in a Vacation

WHEN pleasant vistas of vacation days beckon, the thrifty wight peers into his hoard and, with careful computations, divides a sum of summer resorts, automobile tours, time-tables, camp equipment, automobile accessories and the like by another sum known as "the fund," allowing the quotient to denominate the length of his summer "lay off."

If he is inclined to squeeze his decimals too tightly, arguing that the cost of recreation is money thrown away, some of the hints dropped by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, might by being mixed into his calculations cause him to multiply his intended expenditure with much less reluctance. But he would need thoroughly to digest Dr. Klein's statement that spending vacation money is one more way by which returning prosperity may be made to hasten its stride.

"Every phase of economic activity," says Dr. Klein, "is stimulated by the tourist's dollars." With this assurance, the vacationist may loosen his purse strings with a clear business conscience, keeping in thought the probability that the expenditure figures of his summer fling may later blossom into the profit figures of his winter grind.

From 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 individuals, according to Dr. Klein, fare forth to vacation land with their saved dollars. The average expenditure of this army is $10 each. Of every one of these dollars 7 to 10 cents goes for transportation, 17 cents is expended on hotels and lodgings, 25 cents reaches some restaurant, 6 cents is spent for confections and incidentals, 8½ cents goes for amusements, and the remaining 11½ cents is devoted to garages and accessories. In this way well over $300,000,000 get a fresh start on the business wheel every summer.

Certainly, if Dr. Klein is correct in declaring that a money-spending vacation will do much to aid the business revival, one may safely extend the vacation itinerary this year without being censurable for extravagance. And, the monetary consideration aside, it should be recalled that wise recreation is of itself an economically sound investment.

European Opinion on Peace Plans

A USEFUL service was rendered by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in collecting and giving out for publication last Sunday opinions of many continental newspapers upon the possibility of harmonizing the Pact of Paris, which pledges its signatories to the total renunciation of war, with the Covenant of the League of Nations, the members of which are pledged to resort to war in instances in which the agreements of other members of the League have been violated. Obviously, as many nations are signatories both to the Kellogg pact and to the Covenant of the League, there must be some method discovered of reconciling their obligations under both agreements.

The League Covenant fundamentally and specifically relies upon the application of sanctions for the enforcement of its decisions. The Kellogg pact makes no mention of sanctions, and many of the most influential signatories think that to apply sanctions would be violative of its entire spirit.

All over Europe, where questions of war or peace seem to have a more immediate and compelling interest than in the United States, newspapers have been discussing this inconsistency and offering suggestions for its correction. The digest of these suggestions, presented by the Carnegie Endowment, is not wholly encouraging. There seem to be almost as many differences of opinion as there are papers or authoritative writers. The extreme point of view is taken by the Brussels Independence, which says:

> Everything which remains insufficient for the outlawing of war is the fault of the United States, which refuses to associate itself by means of efficient agreements that would tend to solidify all peoples. We will not question the utility of the Briand-Kellogg pact. But the nations which signed it came into a moral obligation only.

And in the Frankfurter Zeitung, an American writer of authoritative standing, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, refers to the Kellogg pact as a "pretty gesture; the platonic expression of disgust with all war." Yet in the same paper, which editorially has approved the pact, a retired Austrian general asserts that the real menace to the agreement for the outlawry of war is the maintenance of huge armaments, and goes on to say:

> It is, therefore, my opinion that instead of putting a few milk teeth into the Kellogg pact, it would be more propitious to extract the poisonous fangs of armaments out of the powers, if there ever is to be peace on earth.
>
> Only fully disarmed states are really forced to bring their differences before a tribunal. They have no other way. On the other hand, states which are armed are always apt to resort to threats. From there to poison gas is only one step.
>
> Only in the atmosphere of general disarmament can the League of Nations and the World Court function effectively.

From Prague comes the opinion of the Presse that not disarmament so much as the substitution of some judicial system to which can be referred all questions which hitherto have brought war upon the world, is the essential step to be taken. The Presse on this subject says:

> To state the moral and juridical principle that war cannot and should not be a means of national politics is a primary condition of an international system of peace. In this sense the Kellogg pact has a far-reaching moral and legal value. It is true that this principle should be emphatically expressed in the Covenant. In order to uphold such a principle one has naturally to recognize the principle of peaceful solution of disputes. And perhaps more: the development of a judicial system for the solution of such disputes. In this way the Covenant itself as well as the whole system of arbitrary courts means much. In an international system which aims to secure peace and order there must be, besides the outlawing of war and the institutions for peaceful solutions of disputes, punitive power over those who disregard the courts of arbitration. Only then will the system be perfect.

The principal Hungarian newspaper represented in the symposium is the Pester Lloyd of Budapest. In the main it emphasizes the difficulties in the path without expressing any very great hope that they can be removed. It sees no way to give effect to the Kellogg pact except by the application of sanctions of some sort, and it says: "If the milder sanctions (interruption of diplomatic, economic and financial relations) should not bring results, one would have to reckon with war under the ægis of the League of Nations, sanctioned and legalized."

That there are difficulties in the way of making effective the moral renunciation of war prescribed in the Kellogg pact is questioned by no one. It may be remarked, however, with emphasis, that between 1914 and 1918 this world encountered difficulties in the way of extricating itself from a murderous and suicidal war in which it had been plunged by the very lack of just such organizations and measures as the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact. To recoil from an effort to harmonize these for fear of the difficulties in the way is to admit that we have forgotten the agonizing experiences of the World War and are willing rather to risk a repetition of them than to seek intelligent methods for averting them.

None of the legal or quasi-legal, the logical or the illogical obstacles to the completion of a universal peace pact presents one-half the difficulties which the countries from which these unfavorable criticisms come are now experiencing in extricating themselves from the disaster into which the war plunged them.

It's All in the Viewpoint

THE original Blodgetts (this is not their name, of course) came to America in one of the ships that followed the Mayflower. They landed at Boston and went back thirty miles or so into the wilderness. There they cleared land and built a house of oak timbers felled in the forest, squared out by hand with an adz and pegged together with wooden pins. Successive generations lived there for more than 200 years. In 1925 the latest generation of Blodgetts decided they wanted to live in the city in an apartment where they would have no wood to hew, no lamps to light and nothing to do in regard to the ordinary activities of life except to take the elevator to their quarters, press a button for light, and turn on a valve for heat.

The Polinskys (this isn't their name, either) came to the United States in a Cunarder in 1873 and established themselves in New York, where they lived in an East Side tenement. Successive generations prospered by way of the clothing trade until the 1925 Polinskys lived in a $5000-a-year Riverside Drive apartment. But they yearned for a country estate where they could have open fires in great fireplaces and exposed oak beams. Riding through New England one day in their imported car, they came across the Blodgett homestead. The head of the family knocked at the Blodgett door. Would they sell? The Blodgetts would.

Now the Blodgetts have moved to the city into a $120-a-month apartment. The Polinskys, who now call themselves Polin, have moved to the fine old estate, which within a year had been transformed into a show place that was described in the press as "one of the finest examples of early New England colonial architecture extant."

Both the Blodgetts and the Polins were eminently satisfied. They had made what business calls a "two-way deal." It is such deals—not all of them, it is true, on such an elaborate scale, but multiplied thousands of times—which lie behind many of the cold figures of population movements recorded in the census. In the aggregate they are writing one of the most significant chapters in the social history of America.

"How Necessary Is Illness?"

TO MANY, a number of the statements and corroborative statistics in an article by Ralph Arthur Reynolds, in the June Atlantic Monthly, will come as more than a surprise. It is entitled, "How Necessary Is Illness?" and includes a résumé of health conditions in the United States, which is none too flattering to modern medicine in America, and a review of the methods used in Vienna and Russia to combat some of the basic problems of human well-being, which certainly indicates how earnestly they are being grappled with there.

One reads, for instance, in relation to the first point, that at all times about 2,000,000 persons in the United States are sick with diseases largely preventable by ordinary methods of education and normal right living. Then in the fatalities attending mothers in childbirth cases in 1927 the United States was twenty-first on the roster of those nations which have collected data on the subject; the fact that the statement is added that, "Since Chile improved her conditions, the United States is left at the bottom of the list," impels the deduction that there were only twenty-two on the roster!

It is unfortunate that the methods of philanthropy and sanitation utilized in Vienna and Russia to obtain the desired effects have been put into operation exclusively through medical channels, because this fact tends to becloud the main issue of beneficial results with the subordinate one of medical paternalism. Thus it is not necessary to concur with certain of the medical methods employed in these sections to appreciate other phases of the effort being put forth. For example, the fact that Vienna provides 20,000 dinners daily for school children, and sends away 35,000 children each summer for a five or six weeks' vacation, both of them clearly philanthropic activities of great worth, should not be confused in thought with such associated measures as compulsory inoculation or vaccination, which are widely recognized as of questionable value. Largely by common-sense methods, too, infant mortality in Vienna has been reduced from 30 per cent in 1920 to 8 per cent in 1929, a beneficial result which should in justice be recognized.

In Russia also the problem of the high infant mortality and maternity mortality rate has similarly been attacked with notable success, while many accompanying social conditions and problems have in like manner been receiving attention. The results attained, however, have really but little to do with ordinary medical practice, although they have been so closely united with medical activities that they have become almost completely identified in popular thought therewith. The improvements reported in Vienna and Russia do not, therefore, constitute any argument for state medicine or any similar method of medical intervention or procedure. They simply direct attention to the fact that many persons are deplorably ignorant of even the most ordinary rules of living and can be greatly helped by reasonable instruction therein.

While no direct answer to the question asked in its caption is attempted in the article, one logical conclusion is, that attempted reforms by nations or individuals in one section of the world, striving to solve social problems of great difficulty, should not be sweepingly condemned by nations or individuals in another section. Then it may be possible for the rest of the world to see clearly enough to take steps that may avoid the pitfalls of such measures and finally lead to the recognition that illness is not necessary.

Editorial Notes

Pushing toy automobiles about on a board equipped with a street map, and showing traffic problems, employees of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company of San Francisco are taught the proper way to drive. Here's the sort of educational game that many adults might play to advantage with their children.

Intensive development of agriculture leading to mass production is the solution of the present business depression, says Henry Ford. Evidently Ford's enthusiasm for antique farmhouses does not include antique farm methods.

The talking pictures have caused a great change in the personnel of the movies. Will television similarly cause some of the popular radio entertainers to seek another field?

A coiner of phrases says, "The world's tears have their source on the hills of misunderstanding." Might he not have added: And form lakes of love in the valleys?

How Rumania Prepared for Carol's Return

How events in Rumania, in the few weeks preceding the kaleidoscopic changes in Balkan politics which brought King Carol II back to Bucharest after years in exile, were preparing the way for some unseen but momentous development, is vividly shown in two articles mailed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from special correspondents in Bucharest just before King Carol made his coup d'état.*

On the one hand, little King Michael is seen, yearning to be a boy; yearning to be free from the terrific strain of kingly life; yearning to ride his bicycle, carefree and happy, like other boys. Our correspondent saw King Michael reviewing his troops, and was quick to sense the pathos of the situation and the riddle of the future.

On the other hand, in the streets, in the cafés, in the political cliques and clubs everywhere in the capital, men were talking, talking, talking, about "the closed question" which must never be discussed: the question of ex-Prince Carol's return.

In this atmosphere our correspondents wrote their dispatches and put them in the mails. Events proved the accuracy of their intuitive forecasts, and before the mail pouches had arrived in Boston the cables had flashed the news of King Carol's return, the formation of a new Peasants' Cabinet, and the taking of steps toward healing the breach within the royal family. But read the stories:

BUCHAREST

RUMANIA was all bright colors and her child King Michael I was never brought out in such relief amidst them, as during the great national celebration which marked the fifty-third year of freedom from the Turkish Empire. On this occasion a child was put on parade instead of the scores of well-trained regiments.

There was something peculiarly strange about it all, as pathos and admiration struggled for the upper hand. There stood the child alone behind a low railing at the very front of the royal tribune, decorated in ancient colors, while just behind him sat members of the Regency, made especially conspicuous by the aged gray-bearded patriarch of the Orthodox and State Church. Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet came next in order, and then the ministers of foreign nations. Other tribunes, opposite or farther to the left, accommodated members of Parliament and other foreign representatives.

* * *

The stage was no more than set before the mounted general staff of elderly officers rode before the Royal Tribune to salute their army's future Commander-in-General. At this point pathos was predominant, and unconsciously one recalled the first time one had stood before the entire school, with visitors and parents present, to recite with great timidity the first lines that one had ever memorized.

But suddenly the scene was fortunately changed—as from heavy drama to comedy. Someone had had the happy idea to put the Boy Scouts at the very head of the long and seemingly endless columns of soldiers representing almost every branch of the service.

As the generals disappeared and the tiniest of all the boys appeared at the head of the march—many much smaller than the young King—joy leaped to the face of little Michael, and the eager desire to descend the tribune of honor and join the ranks of the other boys was vividly noticed as he sought to share his feelings with his mother, sitting to the right of the Regency. As other larger boys followed with their bicycles he only appeared still more concerned about joining them, for he is seen every day on his own small bicycle before the palace or on the boulevard.

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But there was something, or rather someone, noticeably missing in the national celebration. The Queen Dowager Marie, central figure of Rumania since the passing of King Ferdinand, who made independence possible through his genius and devotion to duty. Why the Queen was absent seemed a mystery, for it was the first time in the history of Rumanian festivities she has not played an important, if not the important rôle.

Almost on the eve of the holiday, with a small suite, she took a midnight train for her Black Sea castle at Balcic. No announcement was made to the expectant public. Whisperings said that once more she was giving evidence of her disapproval of the Maniu Government, and also that she was thoroughly dissatisfied with the opposition which failed to make effective headway during her recent eastern travels.

A big car arrived to take the little King and his mother away. Maniu, after paying due respects, slipped away as quietly and in as dignified a manner as he came, while many almost unconsciously wondered what the future had in store. F. E. S.

BUCHAREST

"THE closed question" which is held to have been irrevocably settled and about which no one is supposed to speak or write, is now agitating the whole Rumanian nation, is occupying the main attention of the press, and has filled political life here with tumult and frenzy. It is the question of the return to the throne of ex-Prince Carol, which was legally and constitutionally settled in January, 1926, when a National Assembly in Bucharest, after Carol had twice abdicated, decided on the recommendation of Carol's father, King Ferdinand, that the throne should descend to Michael, Carol's son, then four years old. And eighteen months after that, without the slightest disturbance, the little boy did become King.

Carol, who was then living abroad, as he still is, since he is not allowed to enter Rumania, was not altogether pleased with the course of events and showed in many ways that he regretted his abdication. He even went so far as to enter into negotiations with persons from Rumania and to participate in at least one plot for the purpose of getting the throne back.

And his return to Rumania has always been considered here as one of the great political uncertainties. Yet the matter has never been discussed in the press or public meetings. It is a "closed question." Censors, official or unofficial, have not allowed it to come into the open.

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However, recently the Liberal Party, which is now in opposition, has insisted on writing and talking about Carol, and that not because it wants Carol back, but because it professes to fear that the present Government, that of the National-Peasant Party, is planning to effect a big surprise, bring Carol back and suddenly place him on the throne in the place of his little son, King Michael. And the Liberal Party is unqualifiedly opposed to his return. So a vehement conflict has broken out in which a few groups advocate the ex-Prince's return and the Liberals fulminate against it, while the Government, having entered the arena against the field, confiscates all papers and pamphlets arguing for or against Carol.

This attitude of the Government has made the Liberals all the more suspicious, for they say, "if the Government is really against the return of the former Prince, why does it confiscate the papers which oppose it?" The only answer which seems possible to them is that the Government is planning to bring him back.

This conflict resulted in an open physical struggle between the Government and the opposition. For days in succession soldiers and armed gendarmes were called out and stationed about the printing office of the Liberal Party in the very center of Bucharest, in order to prevent the sale of its papers. But the Liberals also mobilized their forces, led by General Moshoi, who took Budapest in 1919, and by resorting to countless tricks and schemes they got their papers through the lines of soldiers and into the hands of an amused and curious public.

Every afternoon there was a free scrimmage in the main streets of the city in which the fleet and agile gypsy newsboys and girls, led by the portly army general and a number of Ministers of State, members of the Liberal Party, usually bested the rather apathetic and embarrassed soldiers.

After a week of such scufflings the Government gave up and let the Liberals write and sell whatever they wanted to. R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Frenchmen Win American Medals

AMERICA'S recognition of the work of two French savants took tangible form when Ambassador Edge bestowed upon them two highly prized medals. The recipients were Prof. Jean Brunhes of the Collège de France and Prof. Emile Felix Gautier of the University of Algiers. Both medals were awarded by the American Geographical Society. The Cullum Geographical Medal for 1929, among whose recipients have been Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Fridtjof Nansen, the Duke of Abruzzi, Robert F. Scott, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Gen. George W. Goethals and Prince Albert of Monaco, was awarded to Professor Brunhes for his contributions to geographical science. He is an authority on irrigation and has frequently advised the French Government on problems relating to the French colonies in the Far East and North Africa. The Charles P. Daly Medal for 1929 was presented to Professor Gautier for his investigations in the geography of North Africa and the Sahara.

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All Honor to the Lobster

Another American distinction was bestowed many years ago, it appears, upon—the humble lobster. At any rate, one often reads upon a Paris menu, "homard à l'américaine" (lobster, American style). Recently, there has been some discussion as to why this appellation has been bestowed upon lobster prepared in this particular way. Some cynics have even gone so far as to say there's no such animal. They claim that the proper name for the dish is "homard à l'amoricaine," which means "lobster, Brittany style." This weighty problem, which fortunately has not brought about the fall of a cabinet, has finally been settled by no less an authority than the great Escoffier, whose fame as a king of chefs and as a chef of kings is of many years' standing. The dish, according to Escoffier, is of French origin, and was christened "à l'américaine" because it was the specialty of a restaurant in the Champs Elysées which, at the time of the Exposition of 1867, was frequented almost exclusively by Americans.

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The Cinema à l'Américaine

The cinema strictly "à l'américaine" is now available to Parisians and visitors. On certain occasions, it will be strictly "à l'anglaise." In other words, a movie (à l'américaine), or, if you prefer, a cinema (à l'anglaise) called the Panthéon, has now been opened to present 100 per cent (à l'américaine) American, or totally (à l'anglaise) British films exactly as shown in New York or London. Original versions only, without the usual modifications which are made for French audiences, will be projected. Anglo-Saxon visitors will be able to see and hear screen dramas just as they were "turned" (à la française), "shot" (à l'américaine), or "filmed" (à l'anglaise) at home. One wonders whether the audiences will really be predominantly composed of English-speaking people. Some French people thoroughly enjoy an English performance. The English and American players in Paris have a good many French people in their audiences.

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And What Is the Physionotrace?

Long before the cinema, long before the photograph, was the physionotrace. The smart thing to do in Washington's day was to have your portrait made by this semimechanical process. In fact, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and many of their contemporaries had their features immortalized by the French masters in this field, Chrétien and Quenedey, or, in America, by Charles Fevret de St. Menin. The album of St. Menin's works, in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, contains no less than 760 portraits. The St. Menin family once owned extensive plantations in Santo Domingo, but were driven from the island by a rising of the natives in 1793. They settled in New York, and that is how it came about that American celebrities could have their portraits done by the newest method by a former member of Louis XVI's bodyguard. Miss Anne Morgan has presented to the National Museum of Franco-American Coöperation at Blérancourt a wash drawing, executed about 1774, showing the plantation and dwellings of the St. Menins in Santo Domingo. The Blérancourt Museum also has several physionotrace portraits.

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Hurry, or It Will Be Too Late

If anyone wants to see a game of bowls being played on the famous Butte in Montmartre, he would be wise to come at once, for he may not have many more opportunities. The "boulodrome" is menaced. An industrialist is threatening to build a factory on its site, and the patriotic citizens of the Butte have rushed to the defense of that plot of bare ground where for many years the placid game of "boule" has rolled its peaceful course. ("Boule" is rather like curling, except that it is played not on ice, but on the ground, and with heavy balls instead of stones.) Leading the opposition to this industrial invasion of a comparatively secluded nook are painters and poets. Otherwise, it wouldn't be Montmartre.